



## LIST OF PLATES

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PLATE	TITLE
I	(a) Jāmī' Masjid, Bilohi, (b) Mosque at Komatui (Medak), (c) Inscription in the Jāmī' Masjid, Bilohi
II	(a) Tomb of Shāh Lutfullah, Timurmi (Nirmal); (b) Toli Masjid, Hyderabad, view from S-E, (c) the same, colonnade, front view
III	(a) Plan of the Toli Masjid, Hyderabad, (b) Plan of the temple at Uparpalli (Kairim-nagar).
IV	(a) Temple at Dichpalli, Nizāinabād, S.-E., (b) the same, from S-W, (c) the same, from N.-W., (d) the same, W
V.	(a) Nagānatha temple, Aundah (Parbhani), (b and c) the same, southern view
VI.	(a) Nagānatha temple, detail of carvings, Northern wall, (b) the same eastern wall, (c) the same, southern wall, (d) the same, southern wall (niche).
VII	(a) Nagānatha temple, Sīkhara; (b) the same, northern doorway, (c) the same, pillars of the portico; (d) the same, detail of pillar in hall.
VIII	Plan of the newly discovered Vihāras at Mahui, Āsifabād
IX	Bibī-ka-Maqbara at Aurangabad, Front elevation
X	" " Section
XI	" " Ground and top plans
XII	Plan and section of the Anwa temple, Aurangabād
XIII	Coins from mints not represented in the cabinets of the Lahore or Indian Museums

The mosque is situated within an extensive enclosure which originally had a large garden, but no vestige of it remains now. Flights of steps on three sides—east, north and south—lead the visitor to an elevated terrace (6 ft. high) forming the courtyard of the mosque. The prayer-hall is four feet higher and consists of a double hall, the outer apartment having five arched openings and the inner only three, the place of the extreme openings towards north and south being occupied by two niches built in the pillar and lintel style. In the inner hall at the western end there is a prayer-niche in the form of a semi-decagon. Two lofty minarets (60 ft. high, approximately) flank the building at each side (north and south), and a number of small cupolas adorn the roof. The lower part of the mosque up to the roof is built of ashlar masonry, while the upper part is constructed of brick and lime, probably to carry cut-plaster decorations.

The chief feature of the building is its decorations, which have a strong Hindu influence in motif as well as in sentiment. To wit, the circular earthen pot which is so common a theme in Hindu architectural ornamentation is largely adopted here—(1) the shafts of the minarets rise from pot-shaped bases, (2) the façade is adorned with rows of black basalt pots cut in relief. Again, elephant-tusk brackets, which are absolutely Hindu in origin—the figure of an animal being repugnant to orthodox Muslim taste—have been used profusely in the mosque. Further, there are niches in the pillar and lintel style identical in form with niches in temples for the accommodation of images. Another Hindu feature, which may escape the notice of a casual visitor, is that just as the Hindu adorns the exterior surface of the temple with miniature *sikhāras* and other architectural detail, in the mosque also the tops of niches are adorned with miniature mosques and minarets.

In Hindu temples the decorations are often carried to excess and conventionality predominates over artistic sense. These peculiarities are superabundant in this mosque as also in other Qutb Shāhi monuments. The cut-plaster decorations are always excessive, and the number of small turrets and cupolas is unnecessarily large. In this mosque an extraordinary illustration of conventionality ruling artistic taste may be seen in the façade of the inner apartment of the hall, which is adorned with a *chhajja* supported on elephant-tusk brackets and is extremely incongruous there. Another instance of blind conventionality is the use of the trellis-work screens which probably originated from the Zenana palaces where they were quite appropriate. In this mosque the space between the minarets on the roof is filled with a trellis screen of exquisite workmanship. The *jali* designs are extremely fine and artistic; but the screen has no archi-

#### TRANSLATION

In the reign of the well-wishing king, of heavenly court,  
This building was completed through the efforts of the *Shāikh*, the leader  
When I asked the Invisible Inspier for a chronogram for the building, he said,  
“This mosque was built by the order of the king ‘Abdulah”

Written by Lutfullāh al-Husainī at-Tabrezi, 1043 A.H. (1633 A.D.)

In calculating the numerical value of the letters the *lām* of ‘Abdulah which is double (لـلـهـ) is counted twice,



APPENDIX E—*concl.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
361	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple, Southern side (detail).	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
362	"	" Sikkha from East ..	"
363	"	" , from South ..	"
364	"	Northern side (detail)	"
365	"	Southern side (detail)	"
366	"	View from N W ..	"
367	"	View from East ..	"
368	"	Carvings of the doorway ..	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$
369	"	View from North ..	"
370	"	Sikkha from South (detail)	"
371	"	Pillar of the porch ..	"
372	"	Pillar of the hall ..	"
373	"	Doorway ..	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
373 <sup>a</sup>	"	(Duplicate)	"
374	Māhūr (Āsifabād)	Mawālā tank, General view ..	,
375	Hyderabad	Toli Masjid, General view ..	$6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$
376	"	" (Duplicate) ..	"
377	"	Façade (detail) ..	$8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
378	Pākhāl (Warangal)	Pākhāl Lake inscription, 1st side ..	$12'' \times 10''$
379	,	" , " , 2nd side ..	"
380	,	" , " , 3rd side ..	"
381	"	" , " , 4th side ..	"

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price.
AR 165	Gulkanda (Golconda)	.. 14	As on No. 21, but date 1098 in bottom line	As on No. 21. ١٥ گلکنڈہ	—	—
166	"	21	"	"	—	—
167	"	26	"	"	—	—
168	"	30	"	"	—	—
169	"	40	"	"	—	—
170	Lāhor Dāru-s- Sultānat	1094 26	1095	لادور دارالسلطنة فریض خوس مہمنت مانوں سدہ سدہ	—	—
171	"	1095 27	1096	"	—	—
172	"	1096 29	1097	"	—	—
173	"	1100 33	1100	"	—	—
174	Lakhna'ū	1095 27	"	As on No. 21 ۱۵ لکھنؤ	—	—
175	Machhilipat- tan (Masulipat- tan).	1100 33	Date ۱۱۰۰ in top line	خوس مہمنت مانوں سدہ سدہ صریح صیہلی پتان	—	—
176	"	1112	1112	"	Regnal year cut	—
177	Multān	1098 30	1098	As on No. 21 ۱۵ ملٹان	—	—
178	Mailapūr	1118 51	1118	" ۱۵ میلا پور خوس	Rare See Plate XIII.	—
179	Nusrata- bād (?)	I	"	مہمنت ... خوس صریح نصرت [اباد] (?)	—	—

APPENDIX G—*contd*

## ĀLAMGIR II.

A H. 1167-73 A D. 1754-59

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
332-337	Arkāt	116[7] I	عالیم گیر بادشاہ عاز سکھ مبار	مانوس میمہست سنہ احمد جلوس پربت ارکات	The coin was struck by the French East India Company	Re 1/8 each
338-339	"	117[1] 4	۱۱۷[۱]	"	"	Re. 1/8 each
340	"	5	"	"	"	..
341	Imtiyāz Garh (Adoni)	.. I	اللکھر [ع] سکھ قہ فیز الدین صاحبقر.	میمہست حلوس احمد صوب میتیار گذہ [۱]	Rare. See Plate XIII	..
342-43	"	"	"	"	"	Rs 10/- each
344-345	"	"	"	"	Legends a little rubbed away.	Rs. 3/-
346	"	..	"	حلوس پربت امتیاز گذہ	"	..
347-353	"	116..	شاداب عالیم گورن زدہ سکھ صا	مانوس میمہست ۱۱۶ جلوس پربت شاداب	The mint name seems to be new	Re. 1/8 each

## SHĀH ĀLAM II.

A H. 1173-1221 A D. 1759-1806

Mint name cut	Re 1/4
354	354
As on No 354, but the word مهارک مهارک distinct in last line	Re 1/-
356-57	Re 1/8









ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS



1326 F.  
1916-17 A.D.

CALCUTTA  
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS  
1916



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OF

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1918



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*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam  
in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Archæology).*

No.  $\frac{12}{7}$  of  $\frac{1327 \text{ F.}}{1918 \text{ A.D.}}$

DATED, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 24TH JUNE, 1918

SUBJECT

**Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).**

*Personnel*—Mr. Ghulam Yazdani was in charge of the Department, as Superintendent, throughout the year. The term of Mr. Yazdani's first appointment in the State expired on the 31st March, 1917 (27th Urdibihisht, 1326 F.), and at the request of His Exalted Highness' Government the Government of India sanctioned the extension of his services up to the 31st March, 1920. Following this extension the Department, which was inaugurated as a temporary measure, was made permanent.

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 6th May to the 21st July, 1917 (1st Tir to 15th Shahriwar, 1326 F.); but as he attended to important work during that period his absence involved no changes in the office staff.

*2 Tours*—The Superintendent's tour programme was curtailed owing to the epidemic of plague in some parts of the Dominions, and for the same reason last year's programme of operations was not fully carried out. But the restriction of his movements enabled the Superintendent to devote greater attention to the monuments in Warangal, which town was comparatively free from plague. He also made short visits to places in the Karimnagar and Aurangabad districts. In 1918 the Superintendent proposes to visit places which are off the railway in Medak, Nizamabad, Nanded and Parbhani, and to explore the 'Adilabad district which has not hitherto received much attention.

*3 Conservation*—The Superintendent carefully examined the group of temples at Palampet and took timely measures to protect them from further destruction. Mr. Yazdani thinks that this group "represents, perhaps, the brightest stars in the galaxy of the Mediaeval Deccan temples." The great temple, which stands practically as a prototype for the smaller ones, is described with some detail in the Report. It represents what Fergusson called the Chalukyan style in the Deccan, and others, owing to a restricted knowledge of the extent of its prevalence, have named the Hoysala style of Mysore. The inscriptions in this temple are being edited by Dr Barnett of the British Museum and will be published shortly.

Conservation work was carried out on other monuments, according to sanctioned estimates, in different parts of the Dominions. Mr. Yazdani is to submit

to Government a note of repairs to the temple at Uparpalli (Mediaeval Deccan style) in the Karimnagar district, which he examined in the course of the year.

The report contains a detailed description of the Toli Masjid, in the City on the road to Golconda. The Superintendent has proposed certain measures for the conservation of this beautiful little monument of Qutb Shahi architecture.

In the Aurangabad district the campaign of conservation started two years ago and has been carried on vigorously. Repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabad and the Sivite temple at Anwa have been completed. Sir John Marshall, Kt., C I E., Director General of Archaeology in India, was consulted in the matter of the preservation of the Ajanta paintings, and he kindly suggested the names of three Italian experts of "Restauri"—M. Luigi Cavenaghi and Professors Tito Venturini and Fabrizio Lucarini. His Exalted Highness' Government have requested Sir John Marshall to engage, on their behalf, the services of one of the three experts for a winter's work in India.

His Exalted Highness' Government have sanctioned a sum of B.G Rs 5,000 for the French savant, Mousieur Foucher, to write a monograph on the iconography of the Ajanta paintings. The monograph, which will be illustrated by the three-colour process, will be published by Government.

The preservation of the Ellora caves has been taken in hand, Rs 8,357 having been spent during the year out of the first sanctioned estimate for O.S. Rs 30,019. A second estimate for Rs 40,000 (approximately) is before the Finance Department for sanction.

4 *Excavation*—In November 1916 (Adhur 1326 F) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum to study the markings on the prehistoric pottery collected in that Museum, and published a note on them in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society. Mr Yazdani is led to the opinion that the great similarity in the markings points to a connection between the cairn-builders of South India and Sergi's Eur-African race.

During the year Dr E. H. Hunt opened forty cairns in the environs of Hyderabad and was the fortunate discoverer of many interesting finds. Dr Hunt's pioneer work in this direction is a stimulus to other members of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society. One paper on the subject from his pen has appeared in the Society's *Journal*; doubtless others will follow.

5 *Epigraphy*—Dr Barnett's monograph on the Ramappa and Uparpalli inscriptions will be issued shortly. His monograph on the Pakhal inscriptions will follow separately.

Some minor Telugu inscriptions were copied at Medak and Bhainsa.

During the year a complete set of rubbings was taken from the Golconda tombs and were published, with critical notes, in the 1915-16 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. Rubbings were also taken from several interesting Bahmani and Qutb Shahi inscriptions in the Medak Fort and Biloli Masjid. Another inscription—relating to Khafi Khan, the historian—was copied at Narsapur.

6. *Numismatics* -- Three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as treasure trove. Seven of them were gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and there were three hundred and seventy-six Mughal silver coins, four Asaf Jahi silver coins and one Bahmani copper *dub* of the time of Humayun. Some of the Mughal coins are valuable as being from mints which are not represented in the cabinets of the Lahore or Indian Museums. These coins are for sale to public institutions or private collectors, or they will be exchanged with any institutions or Governments with whom His Exalted Highness' Government are on terms of exchange.

7. *Museum* -- Since the Superintendent's report was written a Curator has been appointed for the Museum and is proceeding to British India to study the methods in the principal museums there.

8. *Hyderabad Archaeological Society* -- The Society has instituted a gold medal to commemorate the memory of its Founder and first President, the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Competition for the medal is open to the world and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archaeology or history.

The Society is continuing its vigorous life under the new President, Sir Stuart Fraser, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

9. *Expenditure*. -- The expenditure on conservation during the year was O.S. Rs. 33,381 (B.G. Rs. 28,612). The full grant of O.S. Rs. 45,000 could not be utilized, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand until some time after the estimates had been sanctioned. The grants are allotted annually to be spent on conservation and all efforts should be made to avoid lapses. Conservation work was carried on at Ellora, Bidar, Ittagi, Hyderabad, Usmanabad, Aurangabad, Karinnagar, Nanded, Gulbarga and Warangal.

The maintenance of the Department cost O.S. Rs. 17,181 (B.G. Rs. 14,726).

10. *Photographs and Drawings* -- The Report has been illustrated by several of the photographs which were taken (72 in all) during the course of the year. Mr. Yazdani has selected, as type specimens, the following -- Toli Masjid to represent the Qutb Shahi style; the Dichpalli and Nagānatha temples to illustrate the Mediæval Deccan temple style, Shah Lutfullah's tomb at Timurni for the Pathan style, and the Biloli Masjid (late Mughal period) as a mixture of Hindu, Mughal and Qutb Shahi styles of architecture.

Several large drawings and some maps and sketches were also prepared.

11. *Publications* -- The text and translation of the Daulatabad plates of Jagadekamalla were published as No. 2 of the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*. The Superintendent edited the 1913-14 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and Fasc III of the *Shah Jahan Namah* (*Bibliotheca Indica*), and contributed a paper on the Palampet temples to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archaeology in India, an essay on Megalithic remains in the Deccan to the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society*, and four papers on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1915-16.

12. *Conclusion*. -- Mr. Yazdani is to be congratulated on a successful year's work and on the production of a lucid and interesting report. He has kept in view the primary necessity of all archaeological work, namely, conservation, and

after giving this a fair share of attention has turned to the other aspect, exploration. On these two rests all true archaeological progress.

His Exalted Highness' Government desire to express their appreciation of Mr Yazdani's services

(By order)

A HYDARI,

*Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police  
and General Departments.*

*Copy forwarded to —*

- 1 The Assistant Minister Peshi to His Exalted Highness the Nizam.
- 2 The Assistant Minister, Political Department.
- 3 The Secretary to Government, Financial Department
- 4 The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
- 5 The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
- 6 The Superintendent of Archaeology.
- 7 The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.

No. 60.

FROM

G YAZDANI, Esq., M.A.,

*Superintendent of Archaeology,*

*His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

*Judicial, Police and General Departments.*

*Dated Hyderabad (Dn), the 20th March, 1918*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Report on the working of the Archaeological Department for the year 1326 Fasli (1916-17 A.D.)

A set of the photographs taken during the year under report has already been submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G YAZDANI,

*Superintendent.*



# Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad State

for

1916-17 A.D. (1326 F.).



On the 27th Urdibihisht (31st March, 1917) the term of the Superintendent's **Personnel**. services expired, but H. E. H.'s Government were pleased to ask the Government of India for the loan of his services for a further period of three years (*i.e.* up to 31st March, 1920), to which proposal the latter Government agreed. Following the extension of the Superintendent's services H. E. H.'s Government also made the Department, which had hitherto been in an experimental stage, permanent (*vide* Farmān dated 18th Ramazān, 1335 A.H.)

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 1st Tir to the 15th Shahriwar (6th May to 21st July), but during this period work of an urgent nature was sent to him for disposal and there was no change in the personnel of the Department.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Dominions, it was not found **Tours**. practicable to carry out fully the programme published in last year's Report. However, the Superintendent was able to devote more time to the monuments in the Warangal district, which was more or less free from the epidemic, and also to pay short visits to several places in the Kaiimnagar and Aurangabād districts. The details of his tour are given in the diary published herewith (*vide* Appendix A).

The temples at Palampet, which represent, perhaps, the brightest stars in **Conservati** the galaxy of mediæval Deccan temples, were carefully examined. This group has remained in obscurity owing to its unfavourable situation, being at some distance from the beaten track. On a platform (6' 4" high) of a cruciform plan stands the great temple. The plinth instead of being plain has been divided into foliating surfaces, which give a very pleasing effect to the general plan of the monument, and a space 10 ft wide all around the temple once formed a sort of promenade for devout pilgrims to view the long panels of impassioned figurine which adorn the exterior of the building. These carvings are of a most heterogeneous character, consisting of gods, goddesses, warriors, acrobats, musicians, dancing girls—in different and often obscene attitudes. A peculiarity of this building is the figure brackets which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous *chhajja* beams. They are mere ornaments having no architectural purpose, and represent the intermediate stage between their earlier analogues at Sanchi and the later examples at Vijayanagar.

*Annual Report, 1914-15, Pl V)* Twelve of them consist of female figures which, though executed with great precision and accuracy, in general effect are not very pleasing to the eye. The fingers with long nails are exceptionally good, the poses of the body are also in some cases graceful, but the contour and the expression of the face are less successful and represent very poor art. The floral designs and figures of animals, on the other hand, are exceedingly fine, and one is tempted to think that the artists would not have failed so miserably in their delineation of the human form if their work had not been dominated by religious conventionalities.

The architecture of the building is lofty and grand and there is a decided sense of proportion and symmetry. The temple represents the full development of the mediæval Deccan style, which Fergusson has termed 'Chalukyan.' Mr Havell, in his enthusiastic analysis of symbolism in Indian architecture, speaks of this designation as 'delusive,' but the reasons which led Fergusson to adopt the term were, that the style developed its distinctive features during the reign of the Chalukya dynasty, and that it flourished in the country which was under their sway. Recently some scholars, dissatisfied with the terminology of Fergusson, have adopted equally indefinite terms, to wit, the temples of this type in the Mysore State have been called 'Hoysala,' which term, if applied to their analogues in Warangal, the seat of Kakatya kings, becomes equally perplexing<sup>1</sup>. If the influence of the Chalukya dynasty is not considered to be the main factor in the evolution of the style, the term 'Chalukyan' might be changed for 'Dekhani,' which can be the only other appropriate name for the style.

The temple has several inscriptions which, as stated in the last year's Report, are being edited by Dr L. D. Barnett, Officer in charge of Oriental MSS., British Museum, for the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, and will be published shortly.

The other temples at Palampet although of smaller dimensions are built more or less in the same style, and in some cases are adorned with sculptures of surpassing beauty. For instance, the scene represented on a door panel of the temple at the western end of the Ramappa Lake Band, in which a sylvan deity standing in front is shown removing a thorn from her foot, is full of life and exhibits wonderful conception on the part of the artist (*Annual Report, 1915-16, Pl. IX b*)

These monuments though structurally in a fair state of preservation were embosomed in a thick growth of rank vegetation, and the interiors were extremely filthy. The Superintendent immediately after his inspection of the temples had them thoroughly cleared of grass and plants, and their plinths fully exposed and courtyards levelled and cleaned. These simple measures have not only saved the buildings from falling into rapid ruin, but have also considerably improved their general appearance.

In the Karimnagar District the Sivite temple at Uparpalli, a photograph of which was published in the last year's Report (Pl VIII a), was carefully examined

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<sup>1</sup> The temple at Aundah (Parbhani) bears a great resemblance to the famous temple at Halebid, and it would be entirely beside the point to name the architectural style of the former 'Hoysala' for it was built by the Vādava kings of Deogiri (Pls V-VII).

The temple consists of a square hall 27' each way, with shrines and ante-chambers at the northern, western and southern ends (see plan, Pl III b). The architecture of the temple is rather plain and the carvings also are simple. On the frieze of the northern shrine Ganeśa is represented dancing, apparently exultant at his victory over an evil spirit who is shown prostrated at Ganeśa's feet. Adjoining the temple in the southern direction there is an open pillared-hall with a shrine at its western end. The hall seems to have been built at a comparatively later period and the walls of the shrine are incomplete.

The roof of the temple needs attention and the pillars require resetting as they are not in plumb. Neat supports should be provided for the broken lintels. The courtyard should be levelled and cleaned, and grass and other vegetation thoroughly removed from the roof and walls of the building. A note embodying these measures will be submitted to Government shortly.

In the old city of Hyderabad, along the road which runs from the Purāna Pul to Golconda, some of the most beautiful monuments of the Qutb Shāhi period may be seen. They comprise shrines, mosques, baths, façades of old shops and dwelling houses, and as a large number of them have inscriptions they possess an additional interest for the antiquary. Mr A. Hydari, whose knowledge of and interest in the monuments of the Dominions are always of great assistance to the Department, drew the attention of the Superintendent to a mosque of this group called the *Toli Masjid*. The building is very typical of the general character of the Qutb Shāhi style and will be described here in some detail. It was built by Müsa Khān,<sup>1</sup> a dignitary of the court of 'Abdullāh Qutb Shāh, who held the office of Mahaldar (Lord Chamberlain), but in time of war he played also the rôle of a general. An inscription carved in the prayer-niche gives 1082 A.H. (1671 A.D.) as the date of the erection of the building.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For Müsa Khān see *Muntakhabu-l-Lubāb*, Vol. II, p. 311, and *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, pp. 51-3.

<sup>2</sup> The inscription reads thus —

لمن الملك اليوم لله واحده القهار

موسی خان سا کرد ابن مسجدش ۱۰۸۲ شاه عالم آله  
تاریخ مسجد چنین شد و نسا کرد مسجد نیام خدا

۱۰۸۲

#### TRANSLATION

For whom is the kingdom to-day? For God, the One, the All-powerful

Müsa Khan built this mosque.

Which was completed in the reign of Shah 'Abdullāh.

As a chronogram for the mosque this was announced (by the Invisible Speaker)

" Built the mosque in the name of God " 1081 A.H. = 1671 A.D.

In the courtyard of the mosque two inscribed slabs of black basalt (38" x 15") are placed on a grave. The inscription records the erection of a mosque in 1043 A.H. during the reign of 'Abdullāh Qutb Shāh. The mosque referred to in the inscription is apparently different from the *Toli Masjid* because the latter was erected in 1082 A.H.

The text of the inscription is as follows —

نافت اهوا این سا از سعی شیخ پیشو  
شد بحکم شاه عالم این مسجد سا

۱۰۴۳

در زمان شاه خیر الدین گردون نارگاه  
خواصمن چون سال تاریخش زیر نوب گفت

کتبه لطف الله الحسني البیری

(Continued)

tectural purpose there and shows bad taste. The impression made by such buildings overloaded with decoration is, if one may say so, like the impression left by the ostentatious and lavish display of personal adornment generally favoured by lowly persons suddenly become rich.

The Toli Masjid is in need of slight repairs, and the Superintendent intends to have the following measures executed in consultation with the Ecclesiastical Department:—(1) laying out a *muram* path (4 ft broad) from the Golconda road to the flight of steps towards the north; (2) thorough repair of steps on all the three sides, (3) cleaning and repair of the terraced courtyard of the mosque, which will include the restoration and resetting of missing and loose marginal stones of the courtyard and the cistern for ablutions; (4) thorough repair to the curtain-wall behind the mosque (towards west); (5) the removal of small plants growing on the building; and (6) exposing the plinth of the building and laying out a *muram* path (4 ft. wide) all round, with a sharp slope outside so that the rain water may not sink into the foundation of the mosque.

In the Aurangabād district the campaign of conservation started two years ago has been carried on vigorously, and the repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabād and to the Śivite temple at Anwā have nearly reached completion. In the matter of the preservation of the Ajanṭa paintings Sir John Marshall was kind enough to consult the three most notable experts of "restauri" in Italy—M. Luigi Cavenaghi, to whom is due the restoration of the "Cenacolo" of Leonardo de Vinci; (2) Prof. Tito Venturini, who restored the frescoes of the dome of Parma; and (3) Prof. Fabrizio Lucsrini, who was entrusted with the restoration of the paintings of some ancient tombs in Egypt. The process of preservation suggested by the specialists requires much expert knowledge and technical skill, so His Exalted Highness' Government have desired the Director General of Archaeology kindly to engage the services of one of these artists and to bring him out for a winter to India.

In Ādhur (November) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum where, Excavation not contrary to his expectations, he found a large quantity of *marked* pottery which he carefully studied, and a note on which has since been published in the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society*, No. 3, 1917. The most notable feature about the marks is that 75 per cent of them are identical with the alphabetic signs given by Evans in his comparative table showing the relation in Cretan and Aegean, Egypto-Libyan and Libyan writings.<sup>1</sup> An identity to such an extent cannot be accidental, and one is led to believe that the cairn-builder of Southern India had a distinct connection, either of stock or culture, with the Mediterranean race whom Sergi calls Eur-African. This view gains further

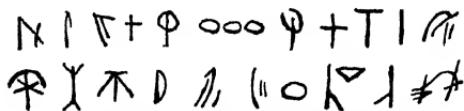
<sup>1</sup> In the paper published in the *J.H.A.S.* (No. 3, p. 61) the Superintendent pointed out the similarity of several of these marks to Brahmi letters. The similarity may stand for as much in significance as the resemblance of the Phœnician characters to the alphabetiform signs of European dolmens about which Sergi (*Mediterranean Race*, p. 302) observes: "The characters called Phœnician are only a derived form of the alphabetiform signs that appeared during prehistoric times in Africa, in the Mediterranean, and in Western Europe. The Phœnicians, if indeed it was the Phœnicians who diffused the alphabet, only systematised signs that were already known and already indicated phonetic characters." Developing the argument, it is not unlikely that in India Brahmi may also be connected with the prehistoric marks current in the Deccan.

FIG. 1



"Marks" found on pottery dug out from cairns in the Deccan and Southern India.

FIG. 2



Linear writing signs on clay vessels (De Morgan).

Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig 81.

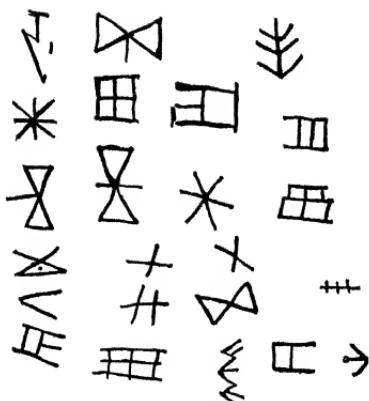
FIG. 3

1	2	3	4	5	6
X	K	XK	XV	XX	F-C
7	>7				71
Y	4				Y1
I	I	IZN			
日	H	HBBH	HKE		日
K	丰	K	Y		Z
B	L	LL	L		L
+		+			+
X	X	X	XV		X

(1) Archaic Phoenician characters; (2) Mesa inscription;  
(3) Incised stones; (4) Ibsambul inscription; (5) Carthaginian coin; (6) Archaic Hebrew. (Lenormant).

Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig 88.

FIG. 4.



Alphabetic signs of the Mycenæn epoch at Crete  
(Evans).

FIG. 5.

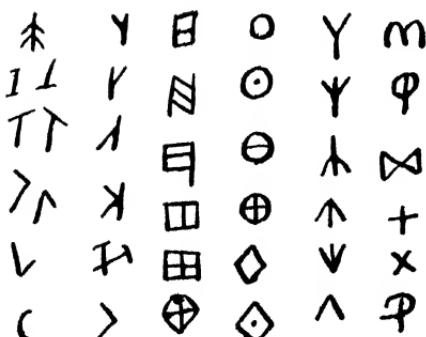
### Comparison of alphabetiform signs (Evans).

FIG. 6

CRETAN AEGEAN	EGYPTIAN LISTIAN PROTOK. EGYPTIAN	LISTIAN IN- SCRIBED ON STONE	CRETAN AEGEAN	EGYPTIAN LISTIAN PROTOK. EGYPTIAN	LIBYAN IN- SCRIBED ON STONE
VV	VV		X X	X X	X (r.)
XX+	TX+	+X	YY	YY	YY
YY	YY		AA	AA	AA
Y	Y	→	O O	O O	O (n)
丰	丰		◎ ◎	◎ ◎	◎ (a)
匚	匚		◎◎◎◎	◎◎◎◎	◎◎◎◎
~~	~~		AA	AA	AA
日 日	日 日	三 [n.]	F F	F F	F F
日 日	日 日	三 [n.]			
口 口	口 口	口 [n.]	I	I	I (w.)
口 口	口 口	口 [n.]	I	I	I (w.)
フ	フ		YY	YY	YY
フ	フ		MM	MM	MM
V	V V		* *	*	* *
H	H H	H (r.)	← →	← →	← →
H	H H	H (r.)	田	田	田
田	田	# [n.]	田	田	田
++	++				
X	X X	X (p.v.)			

### Comparison table (Evans).

FIG. 7.



### **Characters of the Etruscan alphabet.**

support from the uniformity in the shape and ornamentation of pottery, in the working of the stone, and in the ritual of the dead as well as in the curious mode of burial—in an extended position, in a doubled up and crouching position, and the burial of several bodies together as in family vaults<sup>1</sup> The "Dravidian problem" which has hitherto been a tangled knot is being studied in this light by some scholars, and Mr F J Richards, I C S., has collected some valuable information on this subject from an ethnographic point of view

During the year under review Dr E. H. Hunt opened altogether forty cairns at Maula 'Ali, Bowenpalli (near Secunderabad) and Raigir. The most important finds among copper articles consist of a bell, a semi-circular trinket, probably an amulet, and a few ornamental head bands for the bull. Among iron relics he found at Bowenpalli a trident to which the effigy of a buffalo skeleton is attached. The find is interesting and indicates that the cairn wherein it was found is of a comparatively late date—of a period when the cairn-builder had imbibed some of the religious beliefs of the conquering Aryan stock. The trident with the buffalo skeleton apparently represent the victory of Śiva over the demon Mahisa which is so favourite a theme in Hindu sculpture. It was evidently put into the cairn to avert the influence of evil spirits.

Dr E. H. Hunt has kindly promised to contribute a paper on his recent excavations to the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society*.

#### **Epigraphy.**

No Hindu inscription of importance was discovered during the year although several minor Telugu epigraphs were copied at Medak and Bhainsa.

Dr L. D. Barnett, to whom the editing of the Pākhal, Ramappa and Upar-palli inscriptions was entrusted (see last year's Report, p. 10), has, in spite of the many other calls on his leisure, kindly completed his readings and translations of the last two inscriptions, and his scholarly monograph on them is now ready for publication (No 3, *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*). Dr. L. D. Barnett proposes to edit separately the inscription of Pākhal on account of its great length.

In Muslim epigraphy the outstanding feature of the year's work is the acquirement of a complete set of rubbings of the inscriptions in the Golconda tombs and their publication with critical notes in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16. Several of these inscriptions are of unique value for the chronology of the Qutb Shahi period, because contemporary history in some cases offers very scanty information and scholars are likely to go astray. It was evidently due to these difficulties that Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar, whose reputation as an enthusiastic and careful student of Indian history is well established, was led by contemporary writings to fix 1086 A.H. as the date of 'Abdullah Qutb Shah's

<sup>1</sup> In Southern India the mode of burial—in a doubled up position or in an extended position—varies to a large extent according to the availability of stone. In the districts where stone is plentiful the dead have been buried in stone cists in an extended position. On the other hand in places where stone is rare burial in a crouched position in dish-shaped clay coffins, or big earthen urns has been noticed. In some cases the burial of bone as bone has been noticed, which perhaps shows that bodies were first buried at a different place and later shifted to a better resting place—a family vault, a husband or wife's tomb, or a spiritual leader's grotto. In some urns bones have been found in a calcined form, which indicate that "cremation", the practice prevalent among the ruling Aryan stock, had occupied the place of "inhumation". Such burials are apparently of a later date.

death, although the inscription on his tomb clearly shows that he died in 1083 A.H.<sup>1</sup>

Besides the careful study of the epitaphs in the Golconda tombs the Superintendent has taken rubbings of several interesting Bahmani and Qutb Shahi inscriptions in the Medak Fort and the Biloli mosque. Another inscription was copied at Narsapur—32 miles north of Hyderabad, in the Pāigāh 'Ilaqa of the late Nawab Khurshid Jāh, which shows that Khāfi Khān, the great historian, on perceiving the scarcity of water in the town, built a large well of sweet water in 1140 A.H. (1727 A.D.)

During the year three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as Numismat treasure-trove finds. Below is a list showing the districts and localities from which they were received.

<i>Class</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Locality</i>
16 gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty	Karimnagar .	Sirser.
188 silver coins of the Mughal emperors ..	Mahbūbnagar ..	Valkācharlā.
187 " " " "	Do. ..	Pargī.
1 silver Mughal coin ..	Aurangabād ..	Anbar
4 silver coins of the Āsaf Jāhī dynasty ..	Nanded ..	Hadgāon.
1 copper <i>dub</i> of Humāyūn Bahmani ..	Do. ..	Do.

Of the coins received from the Mahbūbnagar district many are valuable as belonging to mints not represented in the cabinets of either the Indian Museum or the Lahore Museum (Plate XIII). A classified catalogue of these coins is published as Appendix G of the Report. The last column gives the price of the coins which are for sale or can be offered gratis to those institutions or Governments with whom H E H's Government is on terms of exchange. The last date to apply for these coins is March 31st, 1919, when they will be distributed with due regard to the claims of each applicant.

In last year's Report it was noted that Government had sought the advice **Museum.** of several experts in the matter of selecting a suitable candidate for the post of Curator of the Hyderabad Museum. During the year several names were recommended by specialists, and the case is now before Government for final decision.<sup>2</sup> The new appointment of the Director of Industries, recently created by H E H's Government, it is hoped, will facilitate the initial equipment and subsequent development of the economic side of the Museum.

The most notable feature of the year's work is the institution of a medal in memory of the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the founder and first President of the Society. The competition for the medal is open to scholars in any part of the world, and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archaeology or history.

During the year several interesting papers were read under the auspices of the Society, and a volume of the *Journal* (No. 3) comprising the Society's

<sup>1</sup> This question has been fully discussed in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, No. 3, 1917, pp. 80-82.

<sup>2</sup> Since writing the Report Mr T. Strennius, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed Curator.

transactions was published. The number of ordinary members increased from fifty-five to eighty.

**Publications.** The publications issued by the Archaeological Department during the year are noted below:—

(1) *Annual Report, 1915-16 A.D. (1325 F.).*<sup>1</sup>

(2) *The Daulatabād Plates of Jagadekamalla*, Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 2.

In addition, the Superintendent edited the *Journal* (No. 3) of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, and the *Shāh Jahān Nāmāh* (Fasc. III). The last work is being published under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Superintendent has been engaged for a considerable time in editing it, doing the work in pieces as opportunity offered.

The Superintendent, as usual, also contributed a detailed article this year on the temples of Pālampet, to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archaeology, Part II; one essay on the "Megalithic Remains of the Deccan" to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archeological Society, 1917; and four essays on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16.

**Library.** Fifty-six new books were added to the library of the Department, of which twenty-eight were purchased and the rest were received as presents. Among the purchased volumes there is a manuscript statistical account of the Deccan compiled in the reign of Muhammad Shah. It is written somewhat in the style of the modern gazetteers, and, besides giving a short history of important places, contains full statistical tables of the assessment of all the various districts and villages. The book seems to be identical to MS. No. 470 of the India Office Library (*Cf. Catalogue of Persian MSS. by Éthe*).

**Photographs.** Seventy-two photographs were taken during the year. A complete set of them has been submitted to Government. Several of the photographs have been reproduced in this Report to illustrate the main architectural features of the monuments of the Deccan. Students of Indian art and architecture have often complained against the scarcity of illustrative material,<sup>2</sup> and this Department since its institution has endeavoured to lessen the scarcity by publishing every year a certain number of plates illustrative of choice specimens of Deccan art. A complete list of the negatives is given in Appendix E.

**Drawings.** During the year seven large drawings and several maps and sketches were prepared. The titles, scales, etc., of the large drawings are given in Appendix F.

**Expenditure on Conservation.** The expenditure on the conservation of monuments in the Dominions amounted to O.S. Rs. 33,381-7-8 (B.G. Rs. 28,612-11-2). The total amount of the Government grant could not be spent fully, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand owing to the estimates not being sanctioned. Conservation work is now in progress at Ajanta, Bidar, Ittagī (Raichur) and several other places,

<sup>1</sup> It is unfortunate that the Urdu edition of the Report owing to the great delay made by the Government Press could not be issued in time.

<sup>2</sup> See *J.H.A.S.*, No. 1916, p. 132, and *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* by Fergusson and Burgess, Vol. II, p. 280.

and it is hoped that the liberal grant of Government will be fully utilized in coming years A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix C.

During the period under report a sum of O S Rs. 17,181-1-4 (B G. Rs 14,726-10-8) was spent on the maintenance of the Department A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix B

Expenditure on the maintenance Departrn

Tour Programme for 1917  
(1327 F.)

In Dai and Baihman (November and December) it is intended to visit those monuments in the Medak, Nizāmabād, Nanded and Parbhani districts which have not been examined yet owing to their distance from the railway line Isfandār and Farwardin (January and February) will be devoted to the exploration of the Āsifabād ('Ādilabād) district which has hitherto remained *terra incognita* to archaeologists, due to the difficulty of communication and density of jungle Besides this, short visits according to emergency will be paid to places where conservation work is in progress.

G. YAZDANI,

*Superintendent of Archaeology,  
H. E H. the Nizam's Dominions.*

HYDERABAD, DECCAN . }  
20th March, 1918. }



# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

## SUPERINTENDENT'S DIARY.

(7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917—1st *Adhur* to 29th *Aban*, 1326 *Fash*)

Month	Date	Place
October ( <i>Adhur</i> )	.. 6th-31st (1st-26th)	Duty at headquarters
November ( <i>Adhur &amp; Dau</i> )	. 1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do
"	. 4th-5th (30th-1st)	Hyderabad to Madras
"	. 6th-11th (2nd-7th)	Halt at Madras
"	.. 12th-15th (8th-9th)	Madras to Hyderabad
"	.. 14th-30th (10th-26th)	Duty at headquarters
December ( <i>Das &amp; Baishman</i> )	.. 1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do
"	.. 4th (1st)	Hyderabad to Nekkonda
"	.. 5th (2nd)	Nekkonda to Narsampet
"	.. 6th (3rd)	Narsampet to Pakhal.
"	.. 7th-8th (4th-5th)	Halt at Pakhal.
"	.. 9th (6th)	Narsampet to Qazipet.
"	.. 10th (7th)	Halt at Qazipet
"	.. 11th (8th)	Qazipet to Mallampalli
"	.. 12th (9th)	Mallampalli to Ramappa
"	13th-16th (10th-13th)	Halt at Ramappa
"	.. 17th (14th)	Ramappa to Mallampalli
"	.. 18th (15th)	Mallampalli to Qazipet
"	.. 19th (16th)	Qazipet to Hyderabad

APPENDIX A—*concl*

Month	Date	Place
December ( <i>Baihman</i> )	20th–24th (17th–21st)	Duty at headquarters.
"	25th (22nd)	Hyderabad to Qazipet.
"	26th (23rd)	Qazipet to Uparpalli
"	27th (24th)	Uparpalli to Qazipet.
"	28th (25th)	Qazipet to Hyderabad
"	29th–31st (26th–28th)	Duty at headquarters.
January ( <i>Baihman &amp; Isfandär</i> )	1st–31st (29th–29th)	Do.
February ( <i>Isfandär &amp; Farwardin</i> )	1st–20th (30th–19th)	Do
"	21st (20th)	Hyderabad to Golconda and back
"	22nd–28th (21st–27th)	Duty at headquarters.
March ( <i>Farwardin &amp; Urdibihisht</i> )	1st–22nd (28th–18th)	Do
"	23rd (19th)	Hyderabad to Golconda and back.
"	24th–31st (20th–27th)	Duty at headquarters
April ( <i>Urdibihisht &amp; Khurdād</i> )	1st–9th (28th–5th)	Do
"	10th (6th)	Hyderabad to Bowenpalli and back
"	11th–30th (7th–26th)	Duty at headquarters
May to July ( <i>Khurdād to Shahrīwar</i> )	1st–2nd (27th–28th)	Hyderabad to Aurangabad
"	3rd–5th (29th–31st)	Halt at Aurangabad.
"	6th May to 21st July (1st <i>Tir</i> to 15th <i>Shahrīwar</i> )	On leave.
"	22nd–31st (16th–25th)	Duty at headquarters
August to October ( <i>Shahrīwar to Abān</i> )	1st August to 5th Oct. (26th <i>Shahrīwar</i> to 30th <i>Abān</i> )	Do.

## APPENDIX B

*Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October 1917 (1326 Fasli)*

Salaries —	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Superintendent (B.G. Rs. 500—50—600)	6,719	10	0			
Contribution (B.G. Rs. 62—8—0)	875	0	0			
House-rent (Rs. 75)	900	0	0			
Establishment	2,697	6	8			
Temporary Establishment	179	12	9			
Grain Compensation	36	0	0			
Plague allowance	46	1	10			
				11,453	15	3
Travelling allowances —						
Superintendent	784	10	0			
Establishment	448	12	5			
				1,233	6	5
Contingencies —						
Fixed Contingencies	600	0	0			
Livery for peons	43	0	0			
Extra Contingencies	584	0	0			
Purchase of books	2,350	0	0			
Printing charges	100	0	0			
Service postage	425	0	0			
Purchase of furniture				4,102	0	0
Supply and Services :—						
Purchase of Drawing, Survey and Photo articles	391	11	8			
				391	11	8
GRAND TOTAL ..	17,181	1	4			
				(B.G. 14,726	10	3)

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement of expenditure on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Hyderabad State, during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 Fasli).*

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate Rs As. P. 9,310 0 0	Amount spent during the year Rs. As. P. 1,942 14 11	REMARKS.
Hyderabad	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Bādshāhī 'Ashūr Khānā			Work was completed in 1325 F., but the claims of the contractor were settled in 1326 F.
"	Mushirabād	Repairs to the Mosque.	4,724 14 0	375 9 4	"
" ..	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Jorwān Hauz.	1,537 0 0	1,347 6 7	Completed.
Bidar	Bidar ..	Repairs to the tomb of Khān Jahān Barid.	466 0 0	465 3 2	"
" ..	" ..	Repairs to the tomb of Amir Barid.	972 0 0	774 8 8	"
		Carried over ..	....	4,905 10 8	

## APPENDIX C—concl'd.

District	Locality	Name of work and description	Amount of sanctioned estimate	Amount spent during the year	REMARKS
		Brought forward ..	Rs. As P. ....	Rs. As P. 4,905 10 8	..
Bidar	Madrasah of Mahmūd Gāwān.	Salary of watchman.	168 0 0	165 0 0	
" "	Tombs of Bahmani and Barid Shāhī kings.	Salaries of watchmen.	168 0 0	168 0 0	..
" "	Bidar Monuments.	Salary of temporary Draftsman.	675 0 0	675 0 0	.
Uthmanā-bād	Naldurg ..	Repairs to the Fort	231 8 II	231 8 II	.
Karimnagar	Yelgandal	Repairs to the Idgāh.	500 0 0	499 0 0	..
Aurangabād	Ellora ..	Special repairs to the caves.	33,019 0 0	8,357 8 2	
" "	Anvā ..	Repairs to the temple.	2,963 0 0	1,464 15 6	
" "	Aurangabād	Repairs to the caves.	5,461 0 0	4,412 0 0	
" "	Daulatābād	Repairs to the Fort.	2,400 0 0	2,176 2 0	
" "	Aurangabād	Establishment for the supervision of repairs to the Archaeological monuments in the Aurangabād district	6,180 0 0	7,743 3 5	
" "	"	Maintenance of Biblikā-Maqbarāh.	1,000 0 0	1,006 II 1	
" "	Ellora ..	Maintenance of the caves.	400 0 0	361 15 5	
" "	Daulatābād Fort	Maintenance of the Fort.	2,500 0 0	2,504 12 9	
" "	Ajantā ..	Salaries of watchmen	300 0 0	314 3 II	
" "	Rauzā ..	Watering the trees in the Rauzā Bungalow	..	179 12 10	
Nāndēd	Qandhār ..	Repairs to the Fort	1,500 0 0	1,499 12 0	
Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga ..	Maintenance of Archaeological buildings.	418 0 0	414 6 8	
Warangal	Palampet	Salary of the watchman	96 0 0	96 0 0	
		Total ..	...	37,175 II 4	
		Deduct amount over charged.	..	3,794 I 8	
		Total Expenditure 1916-17 (1326 F.)	....	33,381 9 8	
			....	(B.G. 28,612 II 10)	

## APPENDIX D.

*List of books in the Library of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, acquired during the year,  
7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 F.)*

Serial No	Title	REMARKS.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.		
449	The <i>Journal</i> of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland 1917, Parts I-IV.	Purchased.
450-51	The <i>Journal</i> of the Panjab Historical Society, Vols V-VI ..	Presented by the Publishers.
452	The <i>Journal</i> of the U.P. Historical Society, No. 1, 1917 ..	Do.
453	The <i>Journal</i> of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. Vol. III, Parts 1-4, 1917.	Do.
454	The <i>Journal</i> of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, Vol. II, 1917.	Do.
455-56	The <i>Journal</i> of the Mythic Society, Vol. VII (Parts 1-4), Vol. VIII (Parts 1-2).	Do.
457	The <i>Journal</i> of the Bangya Sahitya, Calcutta, 1917, 2 parts ..	Do.
458	The <i>Ceylon Antiquary</i> , Vol. II, Part 4, and Vol. III, Parts 1-3	Do.
459-60	<i>Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient</i> , Tome XVI, No. 5, and Tome XVII, Nos. 1 and 3.	Do.
461	<i>Liste des Publications et Tables du Bulletin (1901-1915)</i> , 1917.	Do.
462	<i>Indian Architecture</i> , Parts 1-6 ..	Purchased
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
463	REPORTS— <i>Annual Report</i> of the Archaeological Survey of India, Part I, 1915-16	Presented by Government of India
464	Do. do. Part II, 1913-14 ..	Do
465	<i>Annual Progress Report</i> of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, 1916.	Do
466	<i>Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Frontier Circle, 1916-17.	Do
467	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Eastern Circle, 1915-16.	Do
468	<i>Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Burma, 1917 ..	Do
469	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archaeological Superintendent, Western Circle, 1916	Do.
470	<i>Report</i> of the Archaeological Superintendent, Southern Circle, 1916-17	Do.
471	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, 1916-17.	Do.

APPENDIX D—*contd*

Serial No.	Title	REMARKS
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>concl.</i>		
472	<i>Report of the Archaeological Department, H E H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1915-16 (1325 F)</i>	Presented by H E H. the Nizam's Government
473	<i>Annual Report, Mysore Archaeological Department, 1916</i>	.. Presented by Mysore State
474	Do. do do 1917	Do
MONOGRAPHS—		
475	<i>Taw Sein Ko, Archaeological Notes on Pagan</i> . .	Presented by the Author.
476	Do Archaeological Notes on Mandalay ..	Do.
477	<i>Narasimhachar, R , Kesava Temple at Somnathapur, Mysore Archaeological Series, No 1</i>	Do.
478	<i>Sastri, H. Krishna, Asokan Edict of Maski, Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No 1</i>	Presented by H E H the Nizam's Government.
479	<i>Bhandarkar, D R , Daulatabad Plates of Jagadekamalla</i> .	Do
REPORTS ( <i>New Imperial Series</i> )—		
480	<i>Sastri. H Krishna, South Indian Inscriptions, Vol II</i>	Presented by Government of India.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
481	<i>Coomaraswamy, A , Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism</i>	Purchased.
482	<i>Grunwedel, A , Buddhist Art in India Translated by A C. Gibson , revised and enlarged by J Burgess</i>	Do
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY		
MANUSCRIPTS—		
Statistical Account of the Deccan (India Office Catalogue,		
Ms No 470).		Do
BIBLIOTHECA INDICA—		
483	'Abdu-l-Baqī Nahāwandi Ma'āthir-i-Rahīmī	Do.
484	Muhammad Kāzīm, 'Ālamgīr Nāma	Do
485	Muhammad Sāqī, Ma'āthir-i-'Ālamgīrī	Do
PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEXTS—		
486-87	<i>Ibn-Challikān, Wafyatū-l-Āyān Edited by F Wustenfeld. Vols I-II.</i>	Do
488	<i>Abouljeda, Géographie D', edidit Renaud</i>	.. Do
489	<i>Al-Belāddorī, Futūhū-l-Buldan Edited by M. J. De Goege ..</i>	Do

## APPENDIX D—concl'd.

Serial No	Title	REMARKS
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—concl'd		
490	<i>Mir Ghulam 'Ali Azād, Ma'āthirū-l-Kirām</i> , edited by 'Abdullah Khān	Purchased
491	<i>Mirza Ibrāhīm Zubairi</i> , Basātinu-s-Salatīn (History of Bijapur)	Do.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA ( <i>in English</i> )—		
492	<i>Al-Berīnī, Āthāru-l-Baqīya</i> Translated by C. E. Sachau ..	Do
493	Do <i>Kitabu-l-Hind</i> English edition by C. E. Sachau	Do
494	<i>Aurangabād Gazetteer</i> .. . ..	Do.
495	<i>Cunningham, A.</i> , The Ancient Geography of India, Buddhist period.	Do.
496-97	<i>Marco Polo</i> , Travels, edited by Col. H. Yule, Vols. I-II ..	Do.
498	<i>Stewart, Major Charles</i> , Tezkereh Al Vakiāt of Jouher Aftabchi, (Oriental Translation Fund).	Do.
ARCHEOLOGY.		
499	<i>Bruce Foote, R.</i> Catalogue Raisonné (Madras Government Museum)	Purchased.
500	Do. Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities (Madras Government Museum)	Do.
501	<i>Coggan Brown, J.</i> Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities in the Indian Museum (Archaeological Survey of India)	Presented by Government of India.
502	<i>Hornell, James</i> , The Sacred Chank of India, Madras Fisheries Bulletin No 7	Purchased.
503	<i>Rea, Alexander</i> , Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities from Adichannalur and Perumbār (Madras Government Museum)	Do
MISCELLANEOUS		
504	<i>Aiyangar, S. K.</i> , Tamil Studies.	Purchased.

## APPENDIX E

*List of photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1916-17 (1326 F)*

Serial No	Locality	Description	Size
311	Library of Nawab Salar Jang, Hyderabad	Hadiqa Hakim Sanā'i, Shāhjahan's autograph ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
312	"	„ Duplicate .. .. ..	"
313	"	MS written by 'Alī Kātib for King 'Abdul 'Azīz of Bukhara, 956 H	"
314	"	Mathnawi Zulalī, Shāhjahan's autograph ..	"
315	Hyderabad	Padshāhī 'Āshūrkhana, Tile-work (after repair) ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
316	Rāigir (Nalgonda)	Black, polished pot, dug out from a cairn	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
317	"	„ Another view .. ..	"
318	"	Red pots from a cairn .. ..	"
319	Hyderabad	Pots of various shapes, dug out from cairns ..	"
320	Dornakal	Pottery from a cist black and red .. ..	"
321	Hyderabad	Iron implements, dug out from cairns .. ..	"
322	Ajantā (Aurangabad)	Cave IX, exterior .. ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
323	"	Cave X, interior .. ..	"
324	"	Cave XXVI, interior .. ..	"
325	Hyderabad	Sculptures in the garden of Mr R. I. R. Glancy's bungalow ..	"
326	"	„ „ .. ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
327	Kuppal (Rāīghūr)	Fort, General view ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
328	"	„ Another view ..	"
329	"	Bahādur Banda (Fort), General view ..	"
330	"	„ Another view ..	"
331	Komatū (Medak)	Masjid, General view ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
332	"	„ (Duplicate) ..	"
333	Medak	Fort, Carvings on the gateway ..	"
334	"	„ Gateway, front view ..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
335	"	„ General view ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
335a	"	„ „ (Duplicate) ..	"

APPENDIX E—*contd*

Serial No	Locality	Description	Size
336	Dichpalli (Nizāma-bād).	Temple, Carvings of the doorway .. .	6½" × 4½"
336a	"	" "	"
336b	"	" "	"
337	"	Main doorway .. .	"
338	"	View from S W. .. .	8½" × 6½"
338a	"	" , " .. .	6½" × 4½"
339	"	View from N W .. .	8½" × 6½"
339a	"	" .. .	6½" × 4½"
340	"	View from South .. .	8½" × 6½"
341	"	Door of the shrine .. .	6½" × 4½"
341a	"	" .. .	"
342	"	Southern doorway .. .	"
343	"	Pillar near the main doorway .. .	"
344	"	Another pillar .. .	"
345	"	(Detail), View from South .. .	8½" × 6½"
346	"	,, View from West .. .	"
347	"	Interior of the shrine .. .	6½" × 4½"
348	"	General view from West .. .	8½" × 6½"
349	Kadli (Nirmal)	Sculptures .. .	6½" × 4½"
350	"	Sikhara .. .	8½" × 6½"
351	Timurnī (Nirmal)	Tomb of Shāh Lutfullah .. .	6½" × 4½"
352	Bhainsa (Nanded)	Temple near the tank, Canarese inscription .. .	"
353	Biloh (Nanded)	Mosque, General view .. .	8½" × 6½"
354	"	Façade (detail) .. .	"
355	"	Inscription .. .	"
356	"	Lower part of the minaret .. .	6½" × 4½"
357	"	Pulpit .. .	"
358	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple and tank, General view .. .	8½" × 6½"
359	"	" General view .. .	"
360	"	" Eastern side (detail) .. .	"

## APPENDIX F.

*List of drawings prepared during the year—7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 F.)*

Serial No	Place	Description					Scale.
10	Uparpalli (Karim-nagar).	Plan of the temple	..	..	..	..	6' to 1"
11	Hyderabad	Plan of the Toli Masjid	..	..	..	..	8' to 1"
12	Mähür (Āsifabād)	Plan of the Cave temples	.	.	.	.	10' to 1"
13	Aundālī (Parbhani)	Plan of the Nāganātha temple	..	..	..	..	10' to 1"
14	Mähür (Āsifabād)	Plan of the Mawalā tank	.	.	.	.	40' to 1"
15	Biloli (Nanded)	Plan of the Masjid	..	..	..	..	8' to 1"

## APPENDIX G

*List of coins acquired during the year 1916-17 (1326 F.)*

**MUHAMMAD B. HUMAYŪN BAHMANI.**

A.H. 867-87 A.D. 1463-82.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price.
Æ I		..	العاصم شہنشاہ الدین،	محمد بن همانون السلطان	..	.

**KRISHNA DEVA RĀYA (Vijayanagar)**

A.D. 1509-30.

AV 2-7		..	Three-line legend, (1) Sri Praṭṭa (2) pa Krishna (3) rāya.	Seated deity	Half-pagodas.	Rs. 6/- each.
" 8		..	"	"	Pagoda.	Rs. 10/-

**ACHYUTA RĀYA (Vijayanagar).**

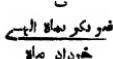
A.D. 1530-42.

9-17	.	.	Three-line legend, (1) Sri Praṭṭa (2) tāpāchyuta (3) rāya.	Double-headed eagle-monster ( <i>gāndā bherunda</i> ), holding up elephants in its beaks and claws.	Half-pagodas	Rs. 6/- each.
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APPENDIX G—*contd*

## SHĀH JAHĀN.

A H. 1037–68. A.D. 1628–58

Metal No.	Mint.	Date	Obverse	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price
A 18	Bakkar	1037	The Kalima and 	شاه جهان ۱۰۳۷ محمد شہاب الدین صاحب قرآن نما	.	.
" 19	"	"	In square the Kalima. Margins Right بصدق ای کر Bottom و عدل هم Left و رحم ملماں Top و علم علی	In dotted square Margins Top and right Bottom Left	شادھا عارف شادھا عارف صاحب مرحون تایی قربت	..
" 20	"	"	In square the Kalima. Names in margins rubbed away	"	"	Rs. 2/-

## AURANGZEB.

A H. 1068–1118. A.D. 1658–1707.

" 21	Itāwa	1100 32	اور ۱۰۰۰ عالم زیب گیر شہادت زد چو بدر صنیر سکہ در جهان	مالوس مہمنت سدھ حلوں قربت الآڑو	.	Re. 1/8
" 22	"	"	"	"	Legends very distinct	..
" 23	"	1101 33	۱۱۰۱	۱۱۰۱	.	..
" 24	"	"	"	"	.	Re. 1/12
" 25	"	1101 34	۱۱۰۱	۱۱۰۱	.	.
" 26	"	1102 34	۱۱۰۲	۱۱۰۲	.	.
" 27	"	1102 35	"	۱۱۰۲	.	.
" 28	"	"	"	"	..	Rs. 2/-

## APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks	Sale" price.
AB 29	Itāwa	IIIO6 39	اور ۱۷۰۶ عالم ڈب گیر زد چوبدر مددور در جهان	مانوس مہدست مسنون ضرب الکوڑ	..	..
" 30	"	IIIO8 30	" IIIA	"	..	..
" 31	"	III13 45	" IIIA	" ۴۵	..	Re. 1/8
" 32	"	46	"	" ۴۶	..	Re. 1/8
" 33	"	III14 46	" IIIA	" ۴۶	..	..
" 34	"	47	"	" ۴۷	..	..
" 35	"	III16 49	" IIIA	" ۴۹	..	..
" 36	"	..	"	"	Date rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
" 37	Ajmer <i>Dāru-l-</i> <i>Kha'r.</i>	IIIO5 ..	" IIIA	دار الخیر احییر ضرب میمنت مانوس حلوں	..	..
" 38	"	IIIO8 ..	" IIIA	"	..	..
" 39	Ahsanabād	III15 47	" IIIA	As on No. 21. ۴۷ احسن اباد	..	..
" 40	"	III16 48	" IIIA	" ۴۸	..	..
" 41	Ahmadabād	.. 6	"	" ۶ احمد اباد	..	..
" 42	"	31	"	" ۳۱	..	..
" 43	Akbarabād <i>Musta-</i> <i>garru-l-</i> <i>Khilāfat.</i>	..	"	اکبراباد ضرب مسکوٰ الخلافۃ میمنت حلوں مانوس	..	..

## APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price.
R 44	Akbarabād <i>Mustaqarru-l-Khilāfat</i>	..	In square بادشاہ مغلیہ شہزادہ مغلیہ Margins Left ادو المظفر Top معنی الدین Right محمد اورنگ زن Bottom	In square اکبر بادشاہ ضرب Margins Left حلوس Top میمانت Right مانوس Bottom ..		
" 45	Akbarnagar	.. 4	As on No. 21, but مهر مدور in place of دو مردی	حلوں میمانت مانوس ۲۰ ضرب اکبر نگر		..
" 46	"	22	"	" ۲۲		..
" 47	"	۱۰۸	"	" ۱۰۸		..
" 48	Ilāhabād	1100 32	As on No. 21 ۱۱۰۰	As on No. 21 الہ اباد		..
" 49	Bareli	1099 31	" ۹۹	" ۳۱ درولی		..
" 50	"	1101 33	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۳		..
" 51	"	1108 40	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۴۰		..
" 52	"	1108 41	"	" ۴۱		..
" 53	"	1114 47	" ۱۱۱۵	" ۴۷		..
" 54	Bijāpūr Dāru-z-Zafr	31	"	حلوں میمانت مانو منڈے ۳۱ اظہر دار بیجا پور ضرب		..
" 55	"	1106 38	" ۱۱۰۶	مانوس میمانت حلوں دار المظفر ۳۸ ضرب پنجابیور		..

APPENDIX G—*contd*

Metal No	Mint	Date.	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
56	Bijāpūr Dāiu-z-Zafr	1106 39	As on No 21	مانوس ميمونت حلوس دار الظفر ٣٨ ضرب بيجانبور ٣٩		
57	Tatta	1107 40	"	As on No. 21 ١٠ ٤٠		
58	Jahangir-nagar	10 28	"	" ( ) جاهانگیر نگر	The regnal year is on the obverse and the <i>hijri</i> year on the reverse	
59	"	1104 37	"	"		
60	"	1111 44	"	"		
61	"	47	"	"		
62	Chinapatna	41	"	" چیناپاتنا		
63	"	45	"	"		
64	Haidarabād, Dāru-l-Jihād	1110 43	"	حلوس ميمونت دارالجهاد مانوس ٣٩ ضرب		
65	"	1116 48	"	"	On the obverse after the figures 1116 the letter ئ is written	
66	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No 21 Date to left of middle line ١٠٧٧	سدھ و حلوس ميمونت مانوس سورت ضرب		
67	"	11	"	"		Re 1/8

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
68	Sūrat	1082 T4	As on No 21 Date to left of middle line ١٠٨٢	حلوس مدد مقدمة مانوس سوري فرب	Regnal year cut	.
69		T4	,	"	..	Re 1/8
70	"	14(?)	,	"	..	Re 1/8
71	"	1088 20	" ١٠٨٨	"	..	
72	"	1089 21	" ١٠٨٩	"	Has several punch marks	Re 1/8
73	,	"	"	"	Date in top line	..
74	"	1090 22	" ١٠٩٠	مانوس مقدمة حلوس صوب سورت	..	..
75-76	"	22	"	"	..	Re 1/8 each.
77	,	1091 23	" ١٠٩١	"	..	..
78	"	1091 24	" ١٠٩١	"	Date in top line	..
79-80		"	"	"	..	Re 1/8 each
81	,	1092 24	" ١٠٩٢	"	..	..
82	"	1093 25	"	"	..	..
83-R4	"	"	"	"	..	Re 1/8 each
85	"	1093 26	" ١٠٩٣	"	..	..
86-87	"	"	"	"	..	Re 1/8 each
88	"	1094 27	" ١٠٩٤	"	..	..

APPENDIX G—*contd*

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 89	Sūrat	1095 27	As on No 66 1+98	As on No 74 1+98	.	.
" 90	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8
" 91	"	1095 28	" 1+98	" 1+98		..
" 92	"	1096 28	" 1+99	" 1+98		..
" 93	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 94	,	1097 29	" 1+99	" 1+99	.	..
" 95-97	"	"	"	"	.	Re 1/8 each.
" 98	"	1097 30	" 1+99	" 1+99	.	..
" 99	"	1098 30	" 1+98	"	.	..
" 100-103	"	"	"		..	Re 1/8 each.
" 104	"	1098 31	" 1+98	" 1+99	..	..
" 105	"	1099 31	" 1+99	"	..	..
" 106	"	1101 33	" 1+1	" 1+1	..	..
" 107	"	1102 34	" 1+1	" 1+1	..	..
" 108-109	"	"	"	"	.	Re 1/4 each.
" 110	"	1103 35	" 1+1	" 1+1	..	..
" 111-113	"	"	"	"	.	Re. 1/8 each.
" 114	"	1104 36	" 1+1	" 1+1	..	..
" 115	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8
" 116	"	38	"	" 1+1		..

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No.	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse.	Remarks	Sale price
R 117	Sūrat	38	As on No 66	As on No 74 P <sup>A</sup>		Re 1/4
" 118	"	1107 39	I + v	" P <sup>B</sup>		
" 110-121	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
" 122	"	40	"	" P <sup>C</sup>		"
" 123	"	1110 42	I I I +	" P <sup>D</sup>	"	"
" 124	"	1110 43	"	" P <sup>E</sup>	"	"
125-20	"	"	"	"		Re 1/8 each
" 127	"	1112 44	I I I +	" P <sup>F</sup>		"
" 128	"	1112 45	"	" P <sup>G</sup>		"
" 129	"	1113 46	I I I +	" P <sup>H</sup>		"
" 130	"	1114 46	I I I +	"		"
" 131	"	47	"	" P <sup>I</sup>		"
" 132	"	1116 48	I I I +	" P <sup>J</sup>		"
" 133	"	1116 49	"	" P <sup>K</sup>		"
" 134-43	"	"	"	"	Date rubbed away.	Re 1/4 each
" 144	Sahund (?)	1109 41	As on No 21 I + I	As on No. 21 P <sup>L</sup> سہوند (?)	Mint name cut	Re 1/4
" 145	Shījhahān- abād <i>Dāru-l-</i> <i>Khilāfah</i>	1094 26	I + 94	دار الخلافة شاه جهان اباد ضرب حلوس مبعمت مالویں منہج		
" 146	"	1097 30	I + 97	"		

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 147	<u>Shāhjahan-</u> <u>ābād</u> <u>Dāru-l-</u> <u>Khilāfat</u>	1097 30	As on No 21 1097	د ا ر الخل ا قة شاہ جهان اباد ف خ رت جلوس محمد بن مالو س م د ن		Re. 1/8
" 148	"	1107 39	"	"	"	"
" 149	"	" 40	"	"	"	"
" 150-51	"	"	"	"	Date cut	Re. 1/4 each
" 152	<u>Sholāpūl</u>	1090 21	"	As on No 21 شولاپول	"	"
" 153	"	"	"	"	Regnal year cut.	Re. 1/8
" 154	"	1097 30	"	"	"	"
" 155	<u>Katak</u>	.	"	"	"	"
" 155		42	"	"	"	"
" 156	"	"	"	"	Name of mint cut	Re. 1/4
" 157	<u>Kambāyat</u>	1093 25	Date 1097 in bottom line	"	"	"
" 158	"	26	"	"	"	"
" 159	"	28	"	"	"	"
" 160	"	1098 30	As on No 21, but date 1097 in bottom line	"	"	"
" 161	"	1103 3[5]	"	"	"	"
" 162	"	1107 39	"	"	"	"
" 163	"	1110 43	"	"	"	"
" 164	"	47	"	"	"	"

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 180	..	5	As on No 21	As on No 21 ٦	..	..
181-82	.	6	"	"	..	Re. 1/4 each.
183	..	9	But مہر in place of نور مذکور	جلوس میمنست ملائوس ۹ صد پرب ....	..	Re. 1/4
184	..	12	But نور مذکور in place of نور مذکور	As on No. 179 ١٢	..	Re. 1/4
185	..	13	As on No 21.	As on No 21 ١٣	..	Re. 1/4
186	..	15	But مہر in place of نور مذکور.	As on No. 183. ١٥	..	Re. 1/4
187	..	1087 19	As on No 21; but date 1087 in bottom line.	As on No. 21 ١٩	..	Re. 1/4
188	..	21	"	"	..	Re. 1/4
189	..	22	But مہر in place of نور مذکور.	As on No. 183. ٢٢	..	Re. 1/4
190	..	1090 23	As on No 21 ١٠٩٠	As on No 21 ٢٣	..	Re 1/4
191	..	1091 24	" 1091	" ٢٤	..	Re. 1/8
192	..	1092 24	" 1092	" ٢٤	..	Re. 1/4
193-94	..	26	"	"	..	Re. 1/4 each
195	..	26	But مہر in place of نور مذکور.	As on No 183 ٢٦	..	Re. 1/4
196	..	27	"	"	..	Re. 1/4
197	.	1098 30	As on No. 21 ١٠٩٨	As on No. 21. ٣٠	..	Re. 1/4

APPENDIX G—*contd*

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 198		1098 31	As on No. 21 1+98	As on No 21 "1		Re 1/4
" 199		31	As on No 195	As on No 183 "1		Re 1/4
" 200	.	1099 32	As on No. 21 1+99	As on No. 21 "1		Re 1/4
" 201		1100 32	"1+88	"		Re 1/4
" 202-03	..	1101 33	"1+1	"		Re 1/4 each
" 204		33	But میر سیدر سیدر میر.	As on No 183.		Re. 1/4
" 205-06		1101 34	As on No. 21 1+1	As on No. 21 "1		Re. 1/4 each
" 207-09	..	1102 34	"1+1	"		Re 1/4 each
" 210-II	.	1104 36	"1+6	"1		Re 1/4 each.
" 212-I3	.	1105 37	"1+6	"1	..	Re 1/4 each
" 214-I5		37	But سیدر سیدر.	As on No 183 "1		Re 1/4 each
" 216-I8		38	"	"1		Re 1/4 each
" 219		"	As on No 21	As on No 21 "1		Re 1/4
" 220	.	1106 39	"1+9	"1		Re 1/4
" 221	.	1107 39	"1+6	"		Re 1/4
" 222		39	As on No 21, but سیدر instead of سیدر.	As on No 183		Re 1/4
" 223		1109 41	As on No 21 Date 1+9 in last line.	As on No 21 "1		Re 1/8
" 224		"	Date 1+9 in top line	"	..	Re. 1/8

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint.	Date	Obverse.	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
225-26	.	III 10 42	As on No. 21 III.	As on No. 21. III		Re. 1/4 each
227-28	..	III 11 43	III	III		Re. 1/4 each.
229-32		III 12 44	III	III		Re. 1/4 each
" 233	.	44	"	As on No. 183. III	..	Re. 1/4
" 234-35	.	III 13 45	III	III	..	Re. 1/4 each
236	.	III 14 46	III	As on No. 21. III	..	Re. 1/8
" 237	..	47	"	III	..	Re. 1/8
" 238-39	..	III 15 47	III	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 240-41	..	48	"	III	..	Re. 1/8 each
" 242-43	..	III 16 48	III	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 244-46	..	III 17 49	III	III	..	Re. 1/8 each
" 247-48		III 18 51	III	III	..	Re. 1/8 each

KĀM BAKHSH.

A.H. 1119-1120. A.D. 1707-08.

249	Haidara-bād	III 20 2	... س ... ناد کام بخش شہزاد ۱۱۳۰ خورشید و ملا سکھ زند	جلوس میمنست مانوس ۲ چیدر اباد فریب ...	Rare. See Plate XIII.	.
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SHĀH 'ĀLAM.

A.H. 1119-24. A.D. 1707-12

250	'Alangir-pūr	III 19 1	غایی شہزاد شاہ عالم باد سکھ مبارک	سدہ احمد فریب علم گور پور	Legends very distinct See Plate XIII.	..
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APPENDIX G—*contd.*

## JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH.

A H 1124 A D 1712

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 251		I	جہاندار شاہ مهر و مال ابو الفتح عاز مکہ در افغان زد	..... میہدت سنہ احمد حلیس فروب الا رو ..	Mint name cut.	— — —

## FARRUKHSIYAR.

A H 1124-31. A.D 1713-19.

"	Itāwā	4	از فضل حق شہزاد ناد بخرو تو فخر سبز مسکہ زد تو سیم و زد	میہدت ماروں سنہ ۶ جلوس فروب الا رو	Legends a little rubbed away Mint name cut.	Re. 1/8
"	"	1130 7	بعرو تو فخر سبز ناد شاہ حق تو سیم و زد فضل ۱۱۳۰ مسکہ زد اف	" "	Legends very distinct.	..
"	Akbarabād Mustaqar- ru-l-Mulk		حق فخر سبز شہزاد از فضل ناد بخرو در مسکہ زد تو سیم و زد	حلوں ماروں میہدت مستقرالملک سنہ فروب	Legends a little rubbed away	Re 1/8
"	Bareli	3	از فضل حق تو سیم و زد مسکہ بعرو تو فخر سبز زد شہزاد	As on No 252, but mint Bareli	"	Re. 1/8
"	Burhānpūr Dār ul-s- Sūrūr	1130 6	As on No 253	حلوں ماروں میہدت سنہ ۶ دار السرور فروب [برہانپور]		Re. 1/8
"	"	1130 7	"	" "	Legends very distinct.	..
"	Bandar (?)	7	[بعرو تو فخر سبز] شہزاد از فضل حق ناد مسکہ زد تو سیم و زد	ماروں میہدت سنہ ۷ حلوں فروب ندر	On the reverse after سدر there is a word which is cut. The mint may be پرسور Cf. Whitehead, P.M.-C., pp. lxiii, and 310, see Plate XIII	

APPENDIX G—*contd*

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 259	Sūrat	5	As on No. 258	As on No. 258 Mint Surat (?)	.	Re 1/8
260	"	"	"	Mint name distinct	.	Re 1/8
261	"	"	"	"	.	Re 1/8
262	"	"	"	"	.	Re. 1/8
263	"	1130 6	1130.	"	Legends very clear.	..
264	Shahjahan- abād.	.. 7	As on No. 254.	دار الخالق شاه جهان اباد ضرب حلوں میہنٹ مانوس سنہ ۷	..	Re. 1/8
265	"	"	As on No. 253.	"	..	Re. 1/8
266	"	.. 2	As on No. 258	As on No. 252. "	..	Re. 1/8

## RAFI'U-D-DARAJĀT.

A.H. 1131. A.D. 1719.

267	Sūrat (?)	1131 I	١١٣١ ربيع الدرحا ت درکا شاهنشہ نصر و نور ت زد سکہ بہنہ بہزادان	مانوس میہنٹ سنہ ۱۷۱۹ ضرب سورت (۴)	Mint name cut.	..
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## MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

A.H. 1131-61 A.D. 1719-48.

268	Itāwa	11.. 2	١١ (۱۷۲) محمد شاہ پادشاہ عاز سکہ مبار	مانوس میہنٹ سنہ حلوں ضرب آغاوا (۲)	Name of mint slightly cut.	Re. 1/8
269	Ahmadabād (?)	11 II	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
270	Arkāt	5	"	"	Legends slightly rubbed away	Re. 1/8
271	"	6	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
272	"	11.. 20	"	"	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/12

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
Ar 273	Arkāt	.. 25 (?)	محمد شاه ناد شاه عاز ک سکه عمار	مانوس میہدت سلت ۲۵ حلوس فریب ارکات	Name of mint cut	Re 1/8
" 274	"	II 5 26	۱۱۵۷ [۸۷] پاد شاه غاز ک سکه مبار	" ۲۴	Legends distinct	.
" 275	"	II 57 ..	" ۱۱۵۷	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 276	"	II . 30	"	" ۳۰	..	Re. 1/12
" 277	"		As on No 273	As on No 273	Name of king rubbed away	Re 1/8
" 278	Akbarabād Mustaqar- ru-l-Kh- lāfat		"	اکبراباد مستقر الخلاة شیر حلوس میہدت مانوس		Re. 1/8
" 279	Talegāon (?)	II . 22	"	As on No 268 ۲۴ نبلگانو (?)	Mint is new See Plate XIII	Re 1/12
" 280	Sūrat	II 3. 2	"	" سورت		Re 1/12
" 281	"	II 5	"	" "		Re. 1/12
" 282	"	II 5	As on No. 268.	As on No 268. سورت	Regnal year a little indistinct	Re. 1/8
" 283	"	II .. 6	"	" "	..	Re 1/8
" 284	Shāhjahan- abād	II 33 3	۱۱۳۳ محمد شاه ناد شاه عاز صاحبقران سکه مبارک	دارالخلافة شاه جهان آناد فریب حلوس میہدت مانوس سلت ۳	Letters a little rub bed away	..
" 285	"	II 37 7	" ۱۱۳۷	" ۷	Date in second line	..

## APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 286	Shāhjahanābād	II. II	محمد شاہ عاذ صاحبہ ان نا سکہ مبارک ۱۱۴۶	دلو الخلاۃ شاہ جہان آناد فریب ملوس میمٹ مالوں ۱۱۴۷	Letters rubbed away.	Re 1/8
" 287	"	II 52 22	"	"	Legends very distinct.	..
" 288	"	II 53 23	"	"	..	..
" 289	Farrukhabād.	.	"	فریج بناہ (?)	..	Re. 1/8
" 290	Firoznagar	II 40	As on No. 268. 1146	As on No. 268. فیروز نگر	Rare.	..
" 291	Katak	II 5.. 25	"	"	Rare.	..
" 292	Korā	II .. 13	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 293	"	II 44 14	"	"	..	..
" 294	Gwālār	.. 9	محمد شاہ باہ شاہ فائز سکہ مبارک	گوالیار ۹	..	..
" 295	"	II II	"	"	Legends distinct.	..
" 296	"	II. 20	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 297	"	20	محمد شاہ شاہ ناد مازی سکہ مبارک	"	..	
" 298	Murshidabād	.. 27	As on No. 268.	As on No. 268. مرشد آباد	..	Re. 1/8

## APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No	Mint	Date.	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price
AR 299	..	2	As on No. 268	As on No 268		Re 1/8
" 300	.	3	"	"		Re 1/8
" 301	..	5	"	"		Re 1/8
" 302	.	II38	" IIIA	,		Re 1/8
" 303	..	II40 10	" IIA	"		Re. 1/8
" 304	..	I3	"	"	..	Re 1/8
" 305	.	II4.. I8	" IIA ...	" IA		Re. 1/8
" 306	..	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 307	.	II50 20	" IIA	" IA		Re 1/8
" 308	.	II5.. ..	" IIA	"		Re 1/8
" 309	.	II5. 24	" IIA	" IA		Re. 1/8
" 310	.	26	"	"		Re. 1/8
" 311	..	30	"	"		Re 1/8
" 312-13	..	"	"	"		Re 1/8 each

## AHMAD SHĀH.

A H 1161-67 A D 1748-54

" 314	Arkāt	I	احمد شاہ بھادر لادشاہ ماز سکھ میار	مانوس مہمنت سندھ احمد جلوس پورب ارکات	The <i>hijri</i> date missing	.
" 315	"	2	"	"	..	.
" 316	"	3	"	"	Legends very distinct	.

## APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No	Mint.	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price.
Ar 317	Arkāt	4	.... احمد شاہ تھادر نادشہاں عاز کے سکہ مبار	مانوس مہدیت منہ جلوس	.	Rs 5/-
318	"	1164 4	[ ۱۶۴ ] ۵	"	..	Rs. 4/-
319	"	.. 4	"	"	Name of king cut.	..
320	"	1165 5	[ ۱۶۴ ] ۶	"	Legends very distinct.	Rs 6/-
321	"	.. 5	"	"	..	Rs 5/-
322	"	.. 5	"	"	See Plate XIII.	..
323	"	1166 6	[ ۱۶۴ ] ۷	"	..	Rs. 6/-
324	"	1166 6	[ ۱۶۴ ] ۸	"	..	..
325	"	1167 7	[ ۱۶۴ ] ۹	"	Legends very distinct.	..
326	"	..	"	"	..	Rs. 3/-
327	"	..	"	"	Name of mint cut	Rs 2/-
328	Sūrat (?)		As on No 314	As on No 314. سریت (?)	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/8
329		[ ۱۶۶ ] 6	[ ۱۶۴ ] ۹	"	Mint name cut, but it is probably Arkāt	Rs 2/-
330		[ ۱۶۷ ] 7	[ ۱۶۴ ] ۷	"	..	Rs 2/-
331	Gulkanda (Golconda)	1166	.... نفضل الله ما [ ۱۶۴ ] ۹ پد سکہ زد در جهان	مانوس مہدیت جلوس میر گرلکندہ	The couplet on the obverse is different from that given in Punjab Museum Catalogue, p. 359 See Plate XIII.	

## APPENDIX G—concl'd

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

A.H. 1173-1221 A.D. 1759-1806

NIZĀM 'ALI KHĀN (of Haiderabād).

A.H. 1176-1218 A.D. 1763-1803

Metal No	Mint	Date	Obverse	Reverse	Remarks	Sale price.
AR 358	Narayan-pet	1186	عَالِمٌ شَاهٌ سُكَّةٌ شَاهٌ فَارِسٌ مَهْارَجَانِي	جلوس مِهْدَىٰ ۱۱۸۶ دل شاد	Narayanpet sicca See Plate XIII	.
359-60	"	"	"	"	"	Re. 1, 8 each

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

A.H. 1221-53 A.D. 1806-17

SIKANDAR JĀH (of Haiderabād)

A.H. 1218-45 A.D. 1803-29.

361	..	1227 6	[محمد اکبر شاہ] ۱۲۲۷ شاہ مہاراجانی [سیده مبارک]	میہدت سیده چلوں ضرب	The sword mark on reverse. See Pl. XIII	.
362	..	.. 6	"	"	.	Re. 1/8
363	..	1227 (?) 7	"	But the bracketed mark (!) in line 2.	Date (in bottom line) cut	.
364	..	1231 II	۱۲۳۱	"	"	.
365	..	1234 I4	۱۲۳۴	"	"	Re. 1/4
366	..	1235 I4	۱۲۳۵	"	Sugur sicca Pl. XIII	..
367	..	.. I4	As on No. 361	"		Re. 1/4

## Unassigned

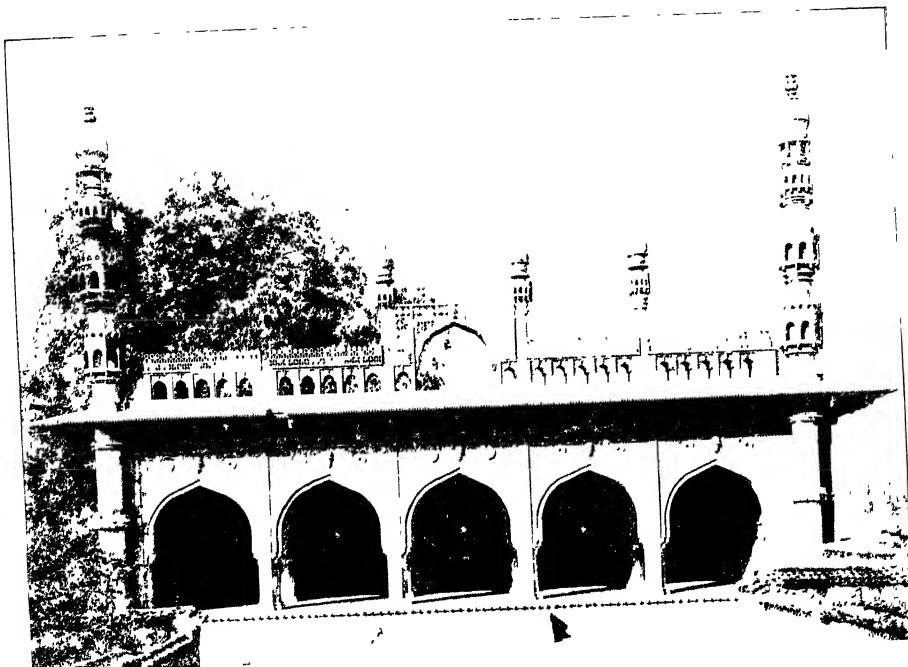
368	..		اکبر شاہ فضل الله کے زد در حفاظ	میہدت س ضرب ا	The letters are very badly engraved C/ Punjab Museum Catalogue, p 430, n. I.
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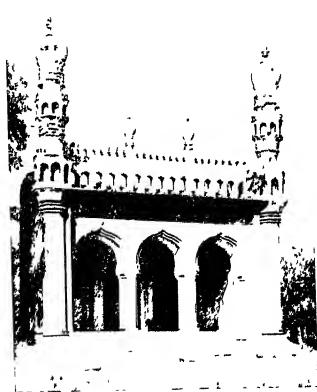
# PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS



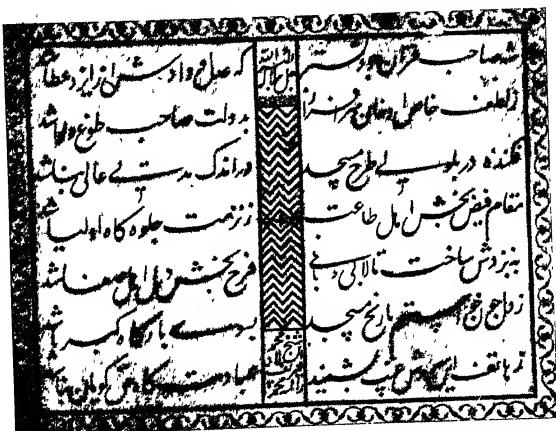
MUSLIM MONUMENTS  
(QUTB SHAH AND MUGHAL PERIODS)



(a) JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED)



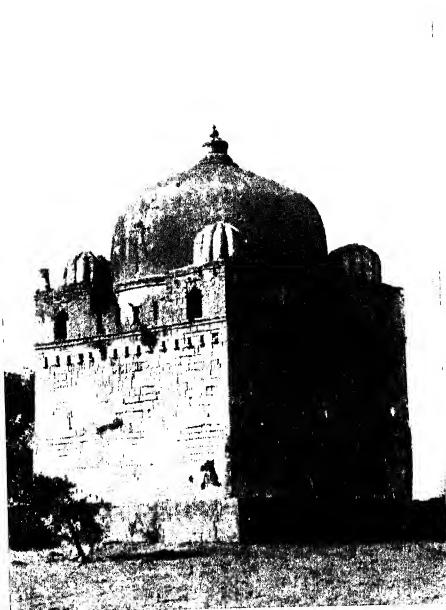
(b) MOSQUE AT KOMATUR (MEDAK)



(c) INSCRIPTION IN JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED)



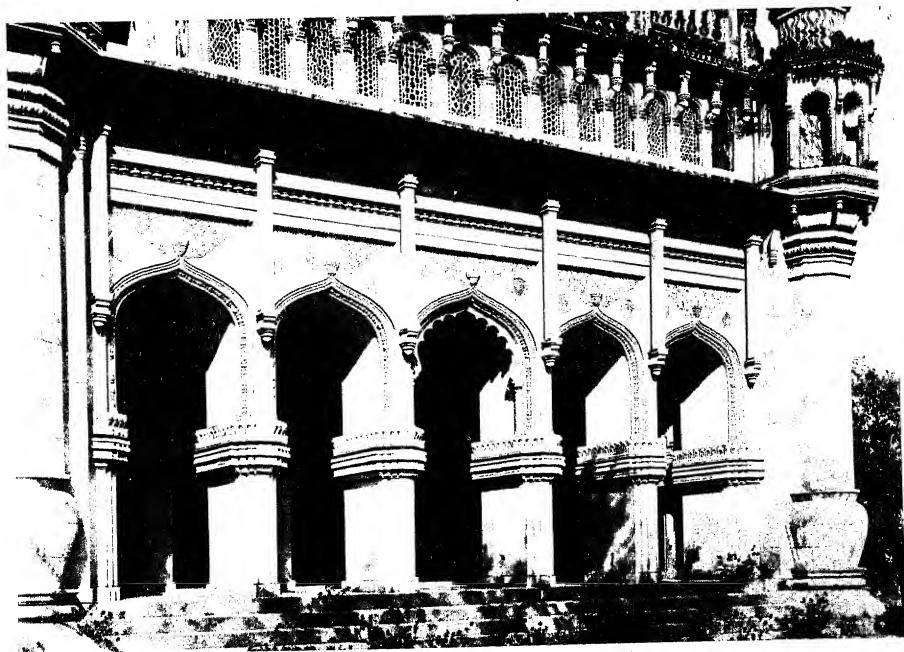
MUSLIM MONUMENTS—(CONT'D.).



(a). TOMB OF SHAH LUTFULLAH, TIMURNI (NIRMAL).



(b). TOLI MASJID, HYDERABAD, VIEW FROM S. E.

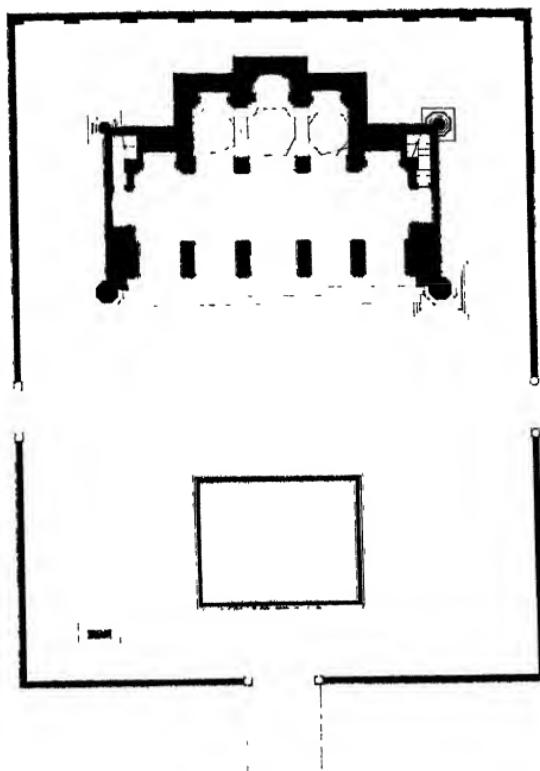


(c). THE SAME, COLONNADE, FRONT VIEW.



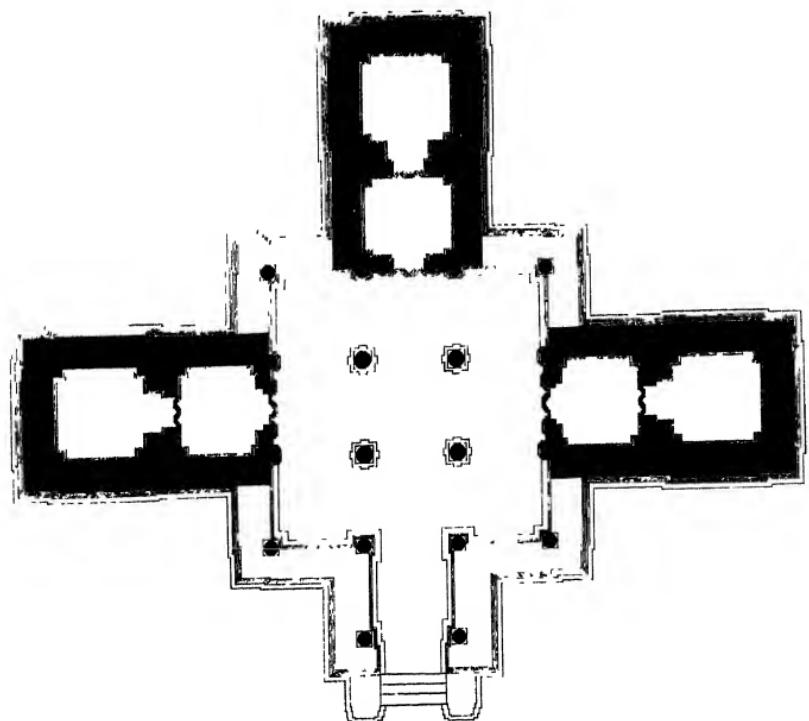
(a) PLAN OF THE TOLI MASJID, HYDERABAD.

SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH

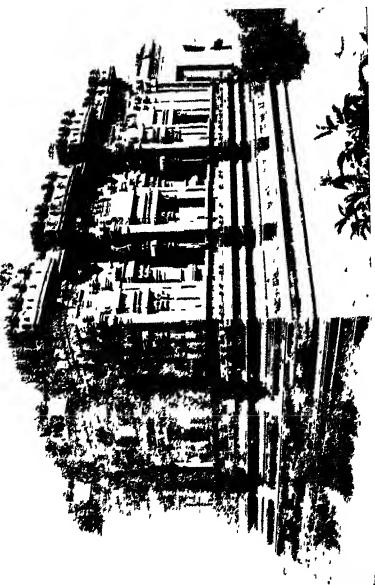


(b) PLAN OF THE TEMPLE AT UPPARPALLI (KARIMNAGAR)

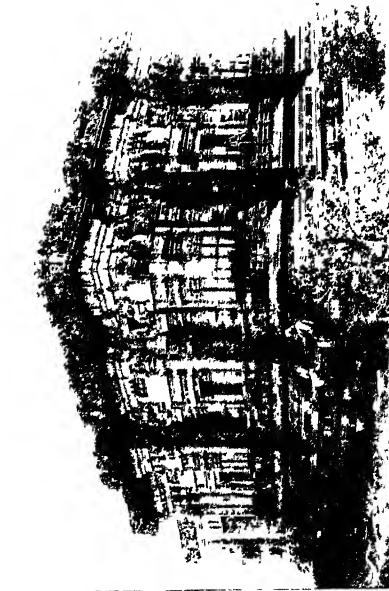
SCALE 15 FT. TO 1 INCH.



HINDU MONUMENTS  
(MEDIAEVAL PERIOD)



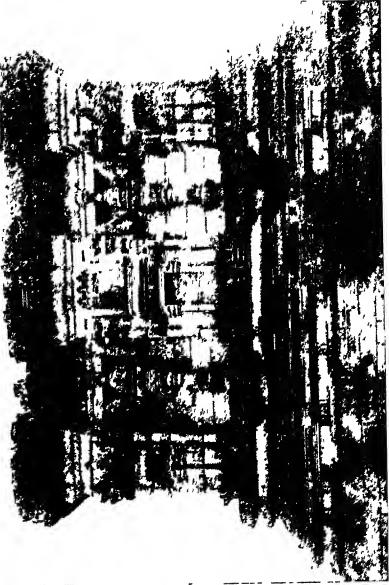
(a) TEMPLE AT DICHPELLI (NIZAMABAD) S E



(c) THE SAME FROM N W



(b) THE SAME FROM S W



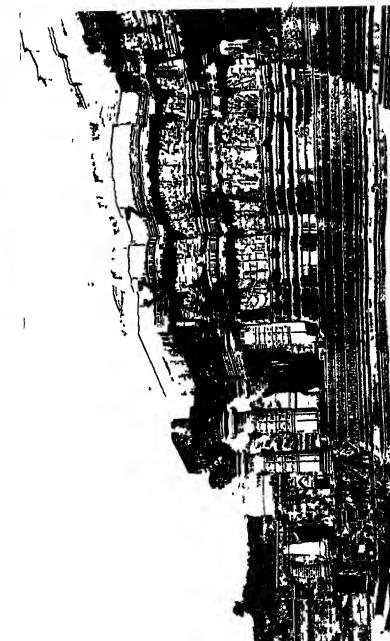
(d) THE SAME W



HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONT'D)

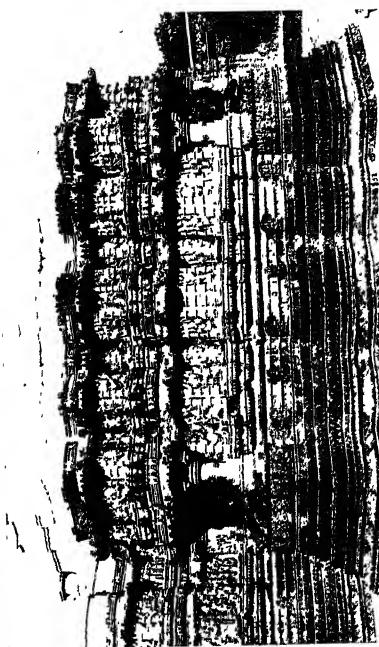


(a) NAGANATHA TEMPLE, AUNDH (PARBHANI) GENERAL VIEW FROM S W



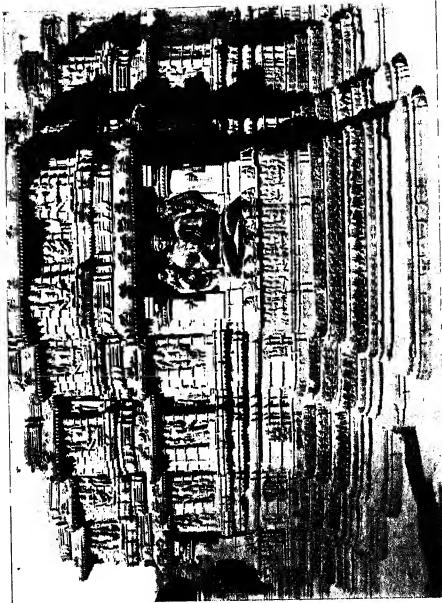
(b) THE SAME SOUTHERN SIDE (WESTERN HALF)

(c) THE SAME SOUTHERN SIDE (EASTERN HALF)



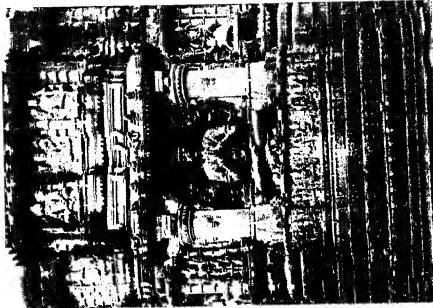


## HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONT'D.).



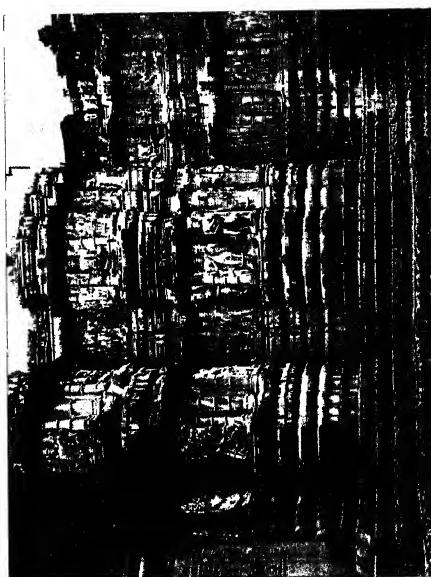
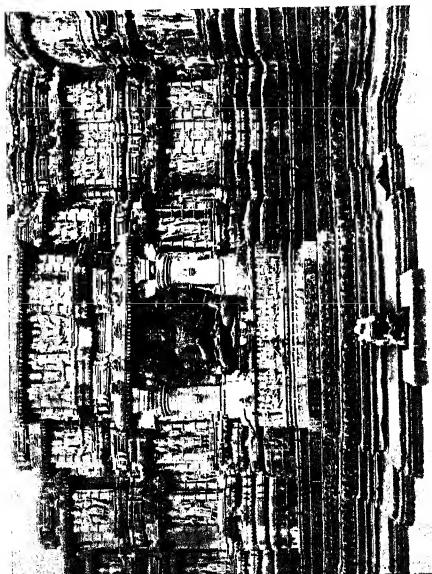
(a) APSARA TEMPLE. DETAIL OF CARVING. NORTHERN WALL.

(b) THE SAME, EASTERN WALL.

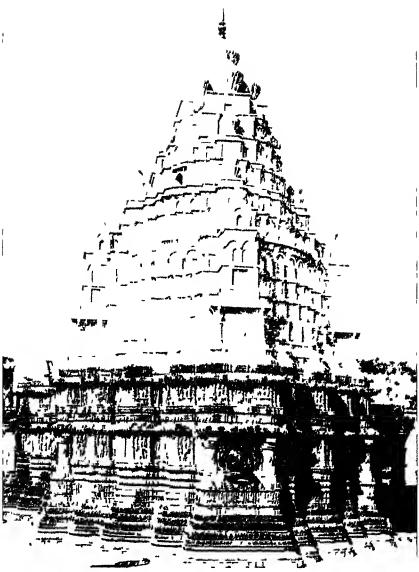


(d) THE SAME, SOUTHERN WALL (PORTION).

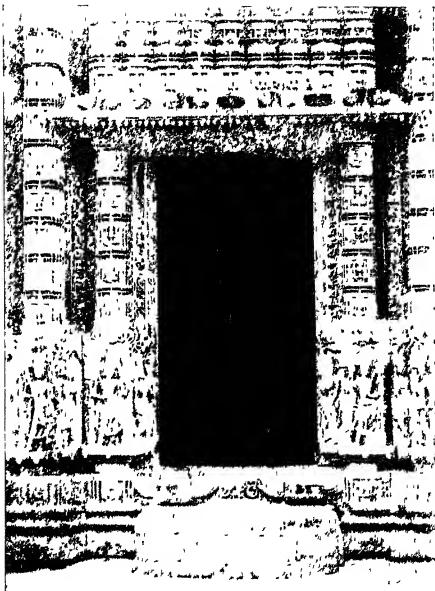
(c) THE SAME, SOUTHERN WALL.



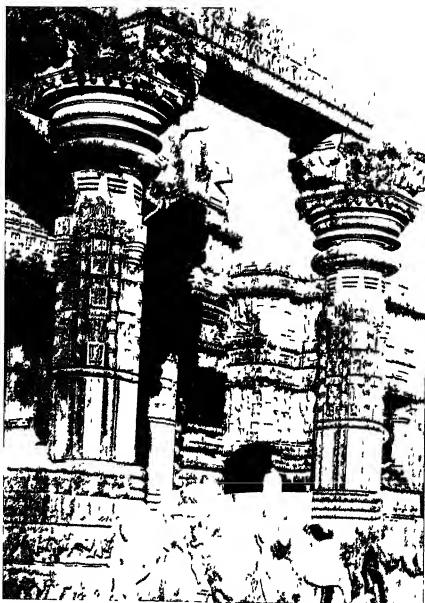




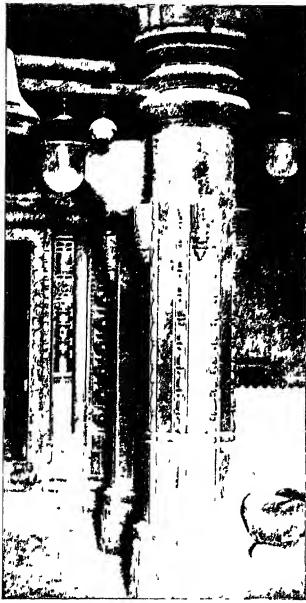
(a) ANANDA TEMPLE, SIKHARA, (UPPER PORTION  
IS MODERN)



(b) THE SAME, NORTHERN DOORWAY



(c) THE SEMI-PILLARS OF THE PORTICO

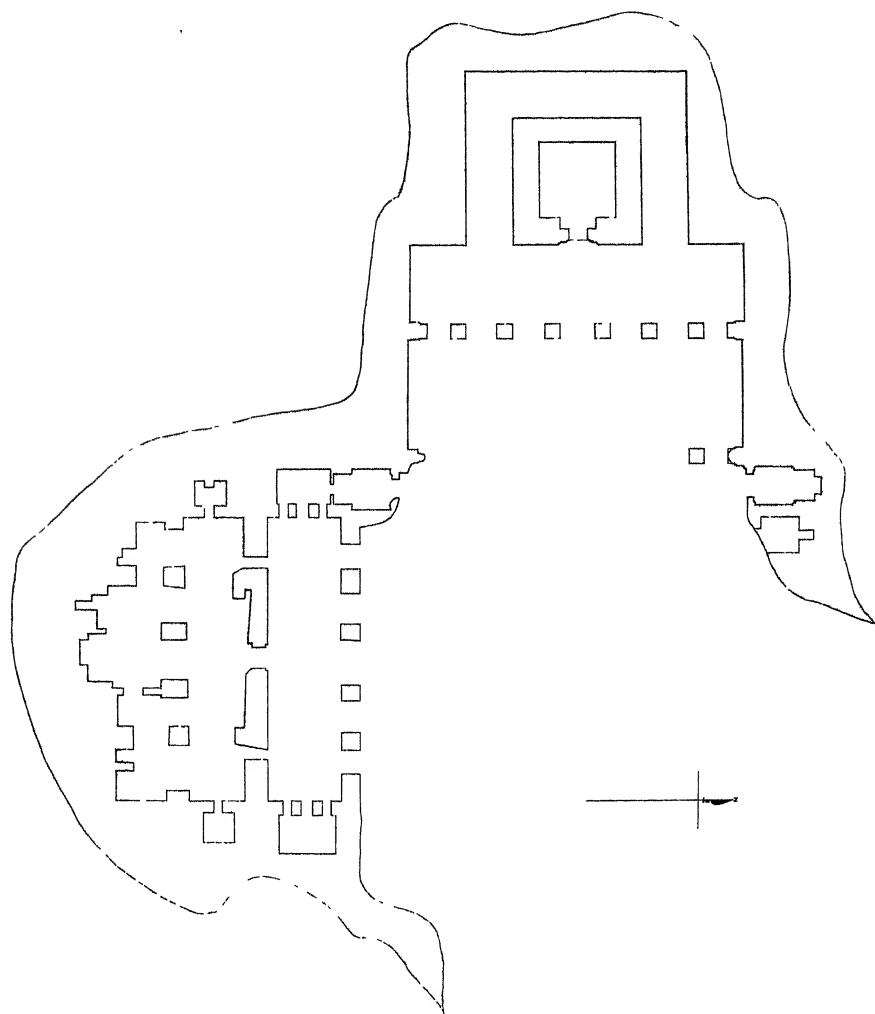


(d) THE SAME, PILLAR IN HALL



PLAN OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VIHARA CAVES AT MAHUB (ASIFABAD).

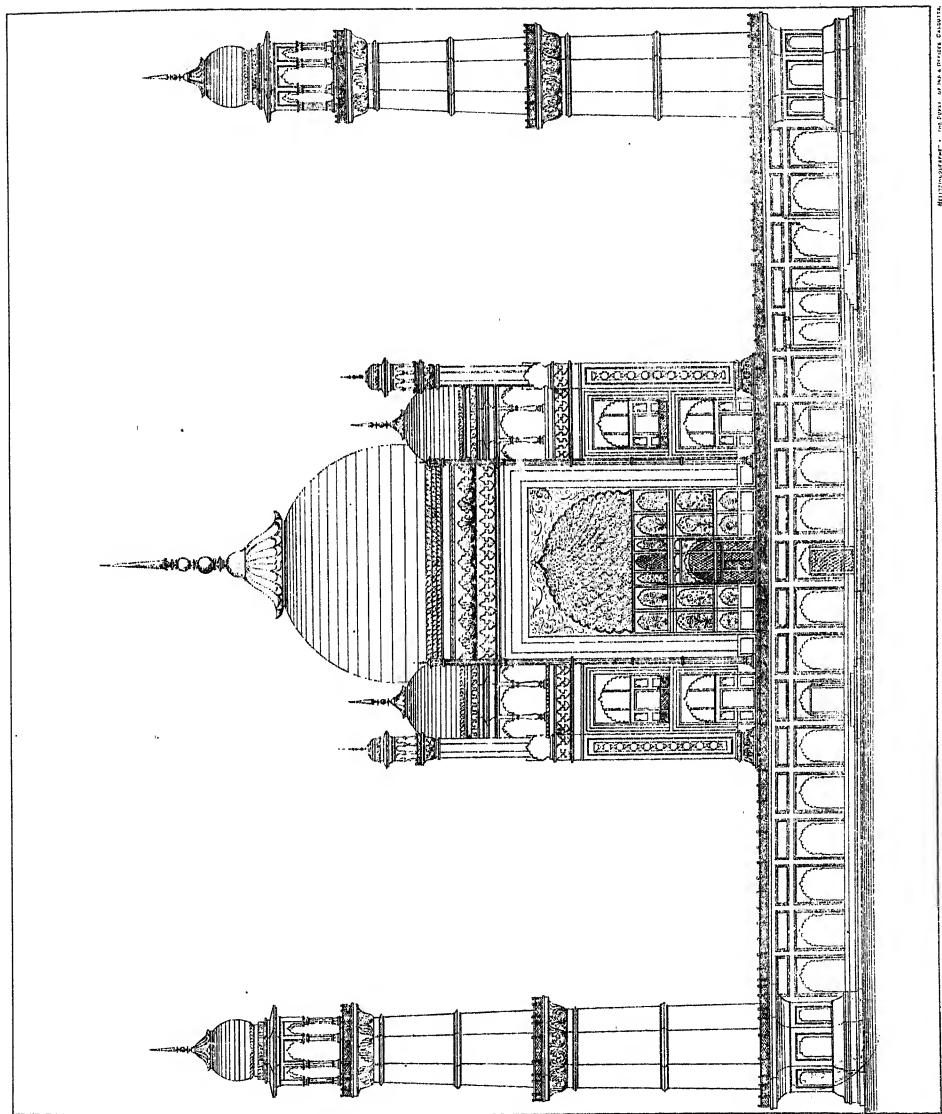
SCALE 30 FT. TO 1 INCH.



N. B.—*The caves are partly unfinished particularly the cave to the South.*

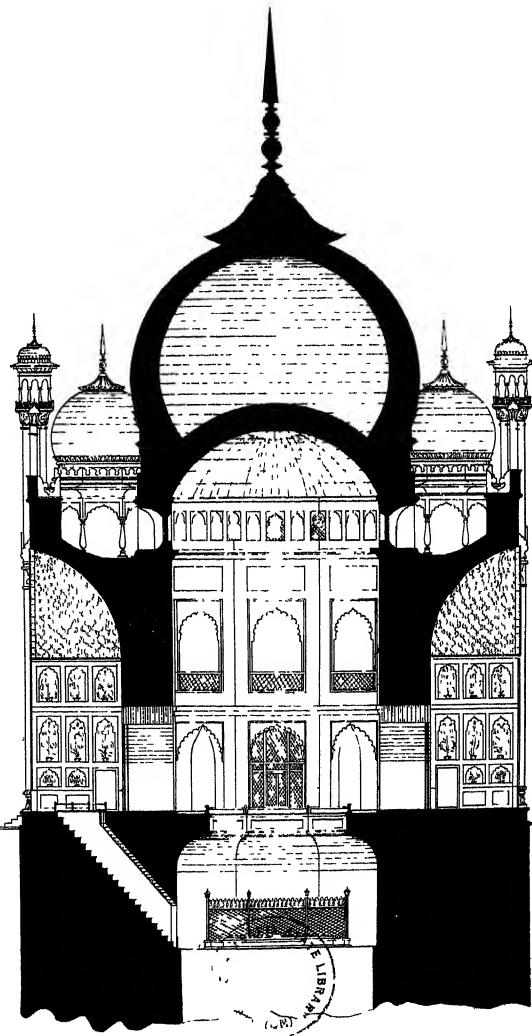
BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.

SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH.





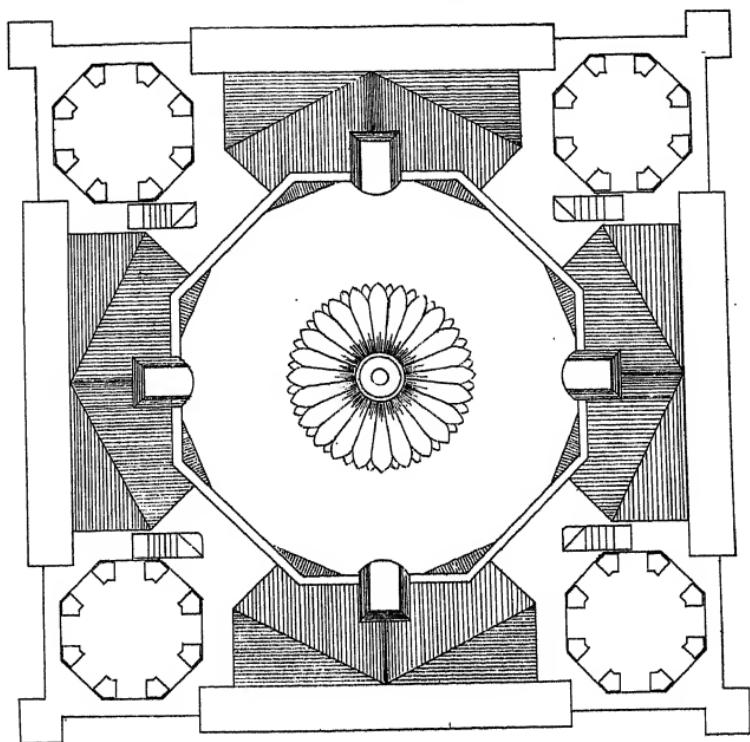
SECTION OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD  
SCALE 20FT TO 1 INCH.





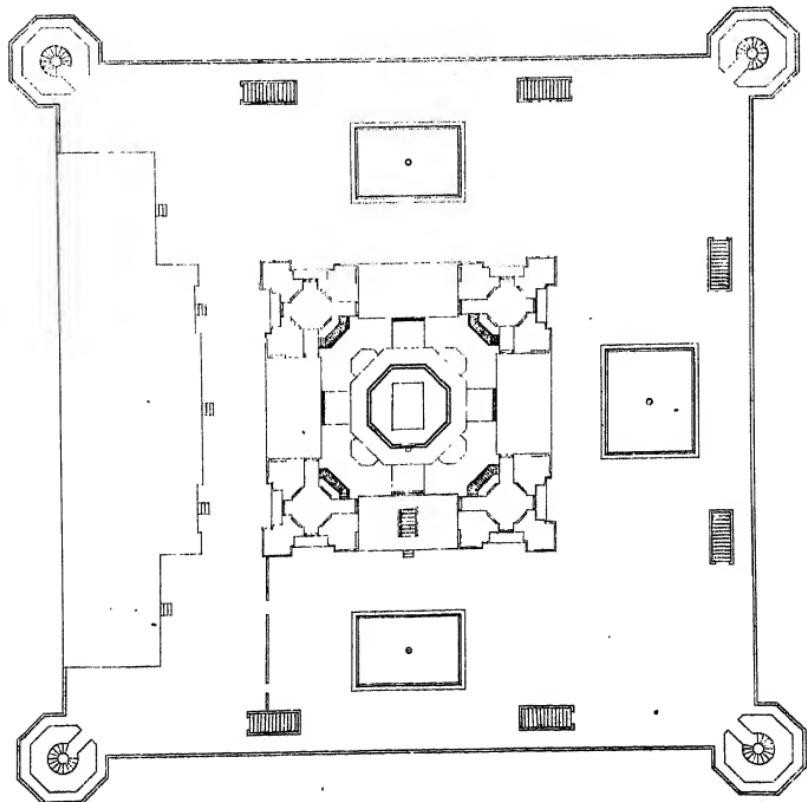
TOP PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.

SCALE 16FT. TO 1 INCH.



GROUND PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.

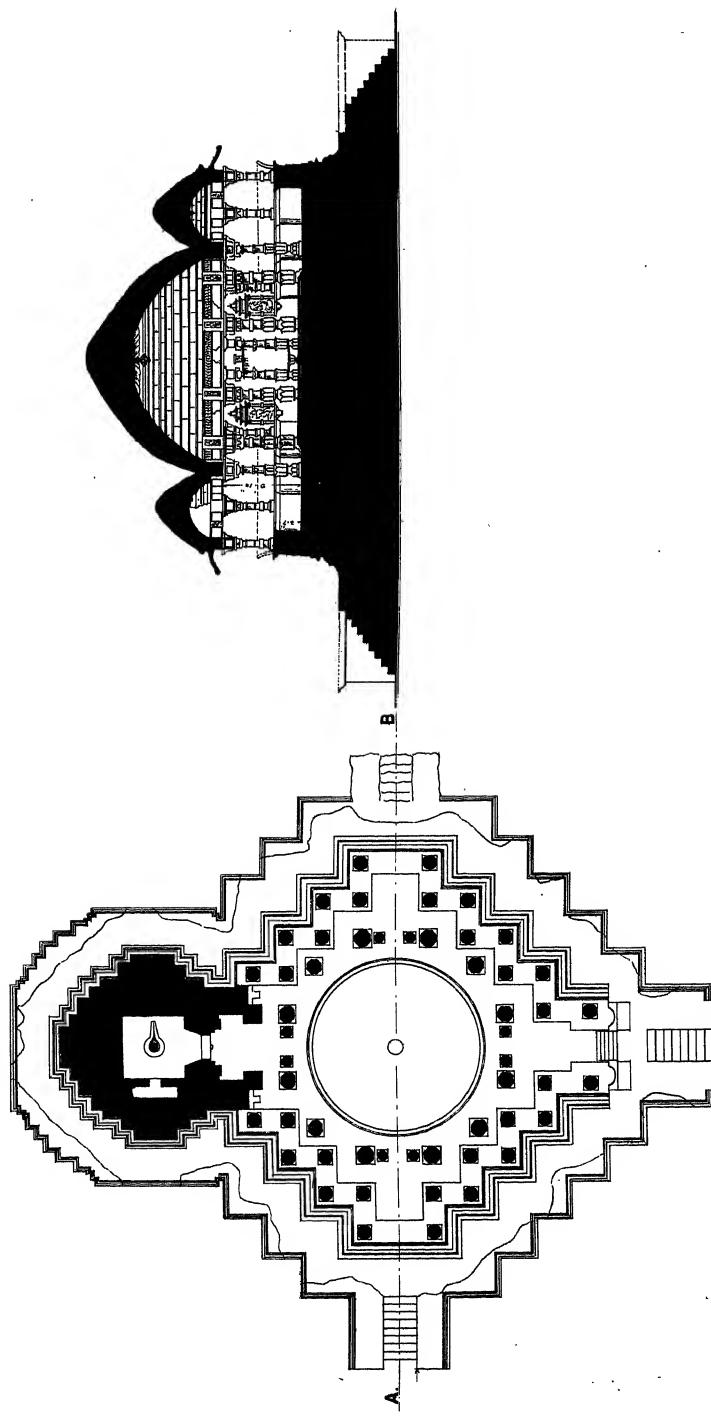
SCALE 40FT. TO 1 INCH.



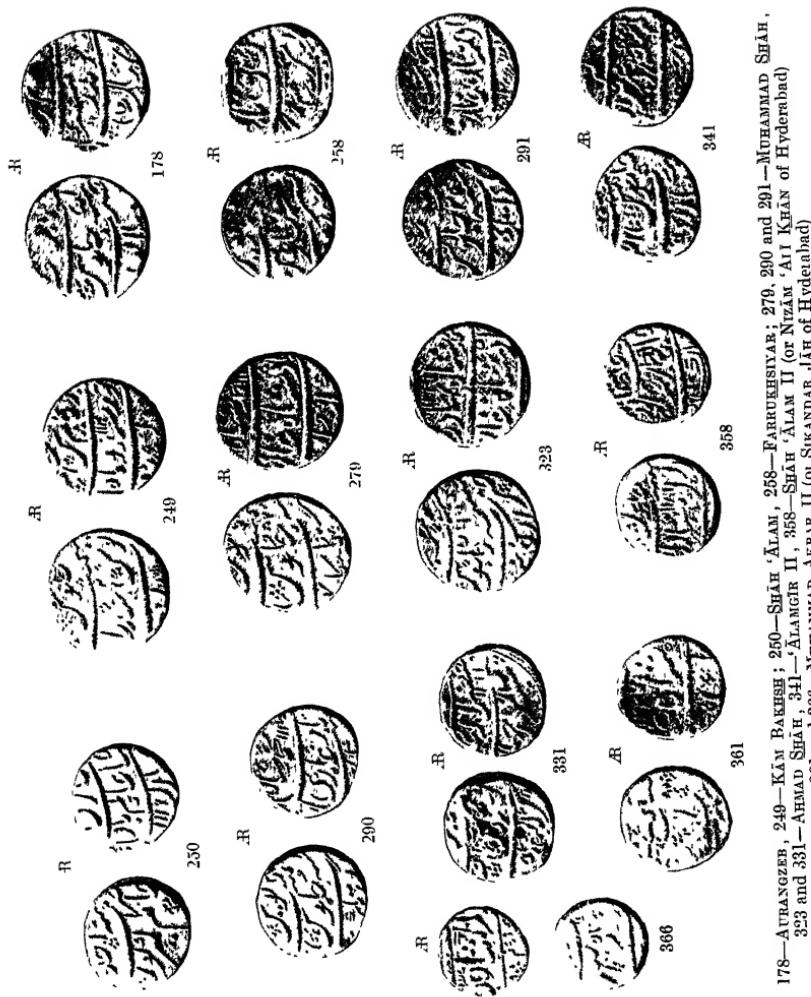


PLAN AND SECTION OF ANWA TEMPLE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT.

SCALE 10FT. TO 1 INCH.







178—ATRANGZER, 240—KAM BAKUSH; 250—SHAH 'ALAM, 258—FARRUKHSYAR; 279, 290 and 301—MUHAMMAD SHAH,  
323 and 331—AHMAD SHAH, 341—'ALANGIR II, 358—SHAH ALAM II (or NIZAM AII KHAN of Hyderabad)  
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#### **Regulations.**

- (1) The 'Pinhey Memorial Gold Medal' shall be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan Archaeology or History, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.
- (2) The competition shall be open to scholars in any part of the world.
- (3) Competitors shall submit a thesis on any subject chosen by themselves relating to Deccan Archaeology or History. The thesis should be an unpublished work, or, if published, it should not have been published more than two years before its submission for the Pinhey Medal.
- (4) Theses for the first competition will be received up to the end of October 1918, and subsequently in the October of every third year, i.e. in October 1921, 1924, and so on.
- (5) If the selected thesis is an unpublished work, the Society, at the recommendation of the Council, shall have the right to publish it in the Society's *Journal*.
- (6) If in the opinion of the Council none of the theses submitted in any year are of special value, the Medal shall not be awarded in that year.
- (7) If thesis is written in any language other than English, the competitor shall furnish an English translation thereof.



